

Annual Report 2009

Annual Report 2009 innehåller totalt **212** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 212 bidrag är 42 "in press".
- 131 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 35 "in press".
- 38 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 7 "in press".
- 9 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 42 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 3 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 180 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 23 på svenska och 9 på övriga språk (norska, tyska och italienska).

Referens: [Aaro Jonsson, C., Smedler, A.-C., Emanuelson, I. \(2009\). Longterm outcome after neurosurgically treated childhood traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 23, 1008-1026.](#)

Abstract: Objective: To explore the cognitive long term outcome of two cohorts of patients neurosurgically treated for childhood traumatic brain injury (CTBI), either in 1987-1991 according to an older concept, or 1997-2001 with a stronger emphasis on volume targeted interventions.

Research design and methods: Participants in the two cohorts were subject to an extensive neuropsychological assessment, 13.2 and 6.1 years post injury, respectively. In a between group design, assessment results of the two cohorts, n 18 and n 23, were compared to each other and to controls. Data were analyzed with multivariate analyses of variance.

Results: Long-term cognitive deficits for both groups of similar magnitude and character were observed in both groups. Abilities were especially low regarding executive and memory function and verbal IQ. The cognitive results are discussed in terms of vulnerability of verbal functions and decreased executive control over memory-functions.

Conclusions: There is a definite need for long term follow up of cognitive deficits after neurosurgically treated CTBI, also with the newer neurosurgical concept. Verbal learning and the executive control over memory functions should be addressed with interventions aimed at restoration, coping and compensation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal traumatic brain injury, longterm, cognitive, ISSN: 0269-9052

Referens: [Ahola, A.S., Christianson, S.Å., & Hellström, Å. \(2009\). Justice needs a blindfold: Effects of gender and attractiveness on prison sentences and attributions of personal characteristics in a judicial process. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 16, S90-S100.](#)

Abstract: This study examined the effect of gender and facial characteristics of criminal offenders on attributions of crime-relevant traits. The stimulus pictures portrayed women and men of varying attractiveness. Participants were presented with pictures of these female or male faces along with accompanying crime accounts. The crime account described the individual in the picture as a person who had committed one of the following crimes: theft, fraud, drug crime, child molestation, child abuse, or homicide. After reading one case account the participants were asked to evaluate the credibility and other crime-relevant personality traits of the offender. Results showed that female defendants were rated more favourably than were male defendants. Gender worked to the advantage of the female perpetrator. There were also slight tendencies towards more lenient appraisal of the more attractive women.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attractiveness, crime, judicial process, social perception, ISSN: 1321-8719

Referens: [Ahola A.S., Hellström, Å., & Christianson S.Å. \(in press\). Is justice really blind? Effects of crime descriptions, defendant gender and appearance, and legal practitioners' gender on sentences and defendant evaluations in a mock trial. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*.](#)

Abstract: Two experiments were conducted to investigate how sources of information can bias the judicial process. Experiment 1 aimed at investigating effects of photo of victim injury, and of vivid verbal victim injury description, on evaluation and sentencing of a defendant in a mock criminal trial. The participants were presented with five different crime accounts: (1) vandalism, (2) arson, (3) child abuse, (4) child molestation, and (5) homicide, all committed by male perpetrators, and were asked to evaluate the trustworthiness, culpability, aggressiveness, guilt, and other crime-relevant personality traits of the defendant, and to set imprisonment sentences. Results of Experiment 1 showed that exposure to photos of crime victim injuries as well as vivid crime descriptions had only weak and nonsignificant effects on defendant evaluations, but imprisonment terms tended to be longer in the "Photo" condition than in the "No photo" condition. To further investigate the possible effects of photographic information on judicial processes for different crimes (child

molestation, child abuse, homicide), Experiment 2 was conducted with legal practitioners (judges, members of Swedish juries, law students, counsels for the defence, prosecutors, police officers) as evaluators. Results showed three tendencies: (i) A "same-sex penalty effect": Sentencing evaluators (judges, jurors) evaluated a defendant of the same gender as the evaluator more harshly than one of the opposite gender; (ii) A "male penalty effect": Nonsentencing evaluators (police officers, counsels for the defence, prosecutors, and law students) evaluated and judged a male defendant more harshly than a female; (iii) For female nonsentencing evaluators, the male penalty effect was enhanced for the more attractive defendants. Overall, the results suggest that defendant gender, defendant appearance, evaluator gender, and evaluator profession can prejudice the outcome of a criminal trial.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal defendant, gender, appearance, crime victim injury, photograph, vividness, sentence, prejudice, ISSN: 1321-8719

Referens: Ahrén-Moonga, J., af Klinteberg, B., & Koupil, I. (2008). Mothers' social background and risk of eating disorders in daughters (abstract). *European Journal of Public Health, 18 (Suppl 1)*, 111-112.

Abstract: Introduction: Eating disorders (EDs) are becoming more common among young women. EDs are associated with severe somatic and psychiatric complications as well as higher risk of premature death, but their aetiology is still poorly understood.

Material and methods: We studied incidence of ED among Swedish females born 1952–89 (n = 14 338), the third generation descendants from the Uppsala Birth Cohort (UBCoS). Register-based data on grandparental and parental social characteristics, school marks at age 15 years, hospitalizations for ED (ICD-8: 306.5; ICD-9: 307.1,307.5; ICD-10: F50.0–F50.9), deaths and emigrations were obtained by linkages through unique personal identification numbers and covered a follow-up period from 1960 till end 2002. Associations of social characteristics and school performance with incidence of ED (first hospitalization for one of the above diagnoses) were studied in multivariable Cox regression, adjusted for year of birth.

Results: Fifty-eight women were hospitalized for ED at ages 12–31 years in 1979–2002. Women from families where maternal grandparents had higher education, and women with more educated parents were at the highest risk of hospitalization for ED (HR for maternal grandmother's secondary or higher versus less education 7.9; 95% CI 2.6–24.3 before and 5.1; 95% CI 1.5–17.6 after adjustment for mother's and father's education). Independent of family social characteristics, women with highest grades were more likely to become hospitalized for ED at age 15+ years. We noted a remarkably high risk of ED (anorexia nervosa in particular) among women with top grades in Swedish language (HR 8.1; 95% CI 2.7–24.0 for grade 5 compared to grades 1–3, adjusted for parental education).

Conclusions: Parental social characteristics and maternal social background are associated with risk of hospitalization for eating disorders. Together with the observed strong effects of school performance, this indicates a role of high internal and external demands in the aetiology of ED and their social patterning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings social background, eating disorders, females, ISSN: 1101-1262

Referens: Ahrén-Moonga, J., Silverwood, R., af Klinteberg, B., & Koupil, I. (2009). Association of higher parental and grandparental education and higher school grades with risk of hospitalization for eating disorders in females - The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 170(5)*, 566-575.

Abstract: Eating disorders are a leading cause of disease burden among young women. This study investigated associations of social characteristics of parents and grandparents, sibling position, and school performance with incidence of eating disorders. The authors studied Swedish females born in 1952–1989 (n = 13,376), third-generation descendants of a cohort born in Uppsala in 1915–1929. Data on grandparental and parental social characteristics, sibling position, school grades, hospitalizations, emigrations, and deaths were obtained by register linkages. Associations with incidence of hospitalization for eating disorders were studied with multivariable Cox regression, adjusted for age and study period. Overall incidence of hospitalization for eating disorders was 32.0/100,000 person-years. Women with more highly educated parents and maternal grandparents were at higher risk (hazard ratio for maternal grandmother with higher education relative to elementary education = 6.5, 95% confidence interval: 2.2, 19.3, adjusted for parental education). Independent of family social characteristics, women with the highest school grades had a higher risk of eating disorders (hazard ratio = 7.7, 95% confidence interval: 2.5, 24.1 for high compared with low grades in Swedish, adjusted for parental education). Thus, higher parental and grandparental education and higher school grades may increase risk of hospitalization for eating disorders in female offspring, possibly because of high internal and external demands.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal anorexia nervosa, eating disorders, education, family, parents, siblings, social class, ISSN: 0002-9262

Referens: Alaerts, M., Ceulemans, S., Forero, D., Moens, L.N., De Zutter, S., Heyman, L., Lenaerts, A.S., Norrback, K.F., Goossens, D., De Rijk, P., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Del-Favero, J. (2009). Detailed analysis of the serotonin transporter gene (SLC6A4) shows no association with bipolar disorder in the Northern Swedish population. *American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 150B(4)*, 585-592.

Abstract: Through active reuptake of serotonin into presynaptic neurons, the serotonin transporter (5-HTT) plays an important role in regulating serotonin concentrations in the brain, and it is the site of binding for tricyclic antidepressants and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Therefore it has been hypothesized that this transporter is involved in the etiology of bipolar (BP) disorder. Inconsistent association study results for the SLC6A4 gene encoding 5-HTT reported in literature emphasize the need for more systematic and detailed analyses of this candidate gene. We performed an extensive analysis of SLC6A4 on DNA of 254 BPI patients and 364 control individuals from a Northern Swedish isolated population. This analysis consisted of a HapMap LD-based association study including three widely investigated polymorphisms (5-HTTVNTR, 5-HTTLPR, and rs3813034), a copy-number variation (CNV) analysis and a mutation analysis of the complete coding sequence and the 3'-UTR of SLC6A4. No single marker showed statistically significant association with BPI, nor did any of the haplotypes. In the mutation analysis 13 novel variants were detected, including 2 amino acid substitutions M389V and 1587L, but these are probably not implicated in risk for BP. No deletions or duplications were detected in the CNV analysis. We conclude that variation in the SLC6A4 gene or its regulatory regions does not contribute to the susceptibility for BP disorder in the Northern Swedish population.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal serotonin transporter, SLC6A4, bipolar disorder, linkage disequilibrium, mutation analysis, copy-

Referens: Alaerts, M., Ceulemans, S., Forero, D., Moens, L.N., De Zutter, S., Heyman, L., Lenaerts, A.S., Norrback, K.F., De Rijk, P., Nilsson, L.-G., Goossens, D., Adolfsson, R., & Del-Favero, J. (2009). Support for NRG1 as a susceptibility factor for schizophrenia in a Northern Swedish isolated population. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 66(8), 828-837.

Abstract: Context: Neuregulin 1 (NRG1), a growth factor involved in neurodevelopment, myelination, neurotransmitter receptor expression, and synaptic plasticity, first joined the list of candidate genes for schizophrenia when a 7-marker haplotype at the 5' end of the gene (Hap(ICE)) was shown to be associated with the disorder in the Icelandic population. Since then, more genetic and functional evidence has emerged, which supports a role for NRG1 in the development of schizophrenia.

Objective: To determine the contribution of NRG1 to susceptibility for schizophrenia in a northern Swedish isolated population.

Design: Detailed linkage disequilibrium (LD)-based patient- control association study. This is the first study to type and analyze the 7 Hap(ICE) markers and a set of 32 HapMap tagging single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) that represents variants with a minor allele frequency of at least 1% and fully characterizes the LD structure of the 5' part of NRG1.

Setting: Outpatient and inpatient hospitals.

Participants: A total of 486 unrelated patients with schizophrenia and 514 unrelated control individuals recruited from a northern Swedish isolated population.

Main Outcome Measures: Association between markers and disease. Results: Analysis of the Hap(ICE) markers showed the association of a 7-marker and 2-microsatellite haplotype, different from the haplotypes associated in the Icelandic population and overrepresented in northern Swedish control individuals. Subsequently, a more detailed analysis that included all 37 genotyped SNPs was performed by investigating haplotypic association, dependent and independent of LD block structure. We found significant association with 5 SNPs located in the second intron of NRG1 ($.007 \leq P \leq .04$). Also, 2-, 3-, and 4-SNP windows that comprise these SNPs were associated ($P < 3 \times 10^{-4}$). One protective haplotype (0% vs 1.8%; $P < 5 \times 10^{-5}$) and 1 disease risk-causing haplotype (40.4% vs 34.9%, $P = .02$) were defined.

Conclusion: The NRG1 gene contributes to the susceptibility for schizophrenia in the northern Swedish population.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal genome-wide association, at-risk haplotype, bipolar disorder, Neuregulin-1, ISSN: 0003-990X

Referens: Almkvist, O., & Tallberg, I.-M. (2009). Cognitive decline from estimated premorbid status predicts neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuropsychology*, 23(1), 117-124.

Abstract: This study investigated the relationship between premorbid and current cognitive function with respect to the clinical features of patients with various types of neurodegeneration in the form of Alzheimer's disease (AD), mild cognitive impairment (MCI), and subjective cognitive impairment (SCI), as compared with a healthy control group (C). Clinical features (MMSE, cognitive and depressive symptoms), genetics (apolipoprotein E; APOE) and measures of neurodegeneration (A β -sub(42), t-tau, and p-tau) were examined, as well as present cognitive function. Various methods of assessing premorbid cognitive function were compared, including a Swedish NART-analogous test (Irregularly Spelled Words; ISW), a Swedish lexical decision test (SLDT), a Hold test (Information in WAIS-R), Best current performance test, and combined demographic characteristics. Results showed that cognitive decline (premorbid minus current cognitive function) based on SLDT and ISW was a significant predictor for MMSE and A β -sub(42), whereas corresponding associations for present cognitive function and decline measures based on other methods were less powerful. Results also showed that specific verbal abilities (e.g., SLDT and ISW) were insensitive to AD and that these abilities indicated premorbid cognitive function in retrospect. In conclusion, cognitive decline from premorbid status reflects the disease processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive function, Alzheimer's disease (AD), premorbid function, neurodegeneration, ISSN: 0894-4105

Referens: Anders, S., Eippert, F., Wiens, S., Birbaumer, N., Lotze, M., & Wildgruber, D. (2009). When seeing outweighs feeling: A role for prefrontal cortex in passive control of negative affect in blindsight. *Brain*, 132(11), 3021-3031.

Abstract: Affective neuroscience has been strongly influenced by the view that a 'feeling' is the perception of somatic changes and has consequently often neglected the neural mechanisms that underlie the integration of somatic and other information in affective experience. Here, we investigate affective processing by means of functional magnetic resonance imaging in nine cortically blind patients. In these patients, unilateral postgeniculate lesions prevent primary cortical visual processing in part of the visual field which, as a result, becomes subjectively blind. Residual subcortical processing of visual information, however, is assumed to occur in the entire visual field. As we have reported earlier, these patients show significant startle reflex potentiation when a threat-related visual stimulus is shown in their blind visual field. Critically, this was associated with an increase of brain activity in somatosensory-related areas, and an increase in experienced negative affect. Here, we investigated the patients' response when the visual stimulus was shown in the sighted visual field, that is, when it was visible and cortically processed. Despite the fact that startle reflex potentiation was similar in the blind and sighted visual field, patients reported significantly less negative affect during stimulation of the sighted visual field. In other words, when the visual stimulus was visible and received full cortical processing, the patients' phenomenal experience of affect did not closely reflect somatic changes. This decoupling of phenomenal affective experience and somatic changes was associated with an increase of activity in the left ventrolateral prefrontal cortex and a decrease of affect-related somatosensory activity. Moreover, patients who showed stronger left ventrolateral prefrontal cortex activity tended to show a stronger decrease of affect-related somatosensory activity. Our findings show that similar affective somatic changes can be associated with different phenomenal experiences of affect, depending on the depth of cortical processing. They are in line with a model in which the left ventrolateral prefrontal cortex is a relay station that integrates information about subcortically triggered somatic responses and information resulting from in-depth cortical stimulus processing. Tentatively, we suggest that the observed decoupling of somatic responses and experienced affect, and the

reduction of negative phenomenal experience, can be explained by a left ventrolateral prefrontal cortex-mediated inhibition of affect-related somatosensory activity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal blindsight, emotion, affect, ISSN: 0006-8950

Referens: Andersson, G., Waara, J., Jonsson, U., Malmaeus, F., Carlbring, P., & Öst, L.-G. (2009). Internet-based self-help versus one-session exposure in the treatment of spider phobia: A randomized controlled trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 38(2), 114-120.

Abstract: The authors compared guided Internet-delivered self-help with one session of live-exposure treatment in a sample of spider-phobic patients. A total of 30 patients were included following screening on the Internet and a structured clinical interview. The Internet treatment consisted of five weekly text modules, which were presented on a web page, a video in which exposure was modeled, and support provided via Internet. The live-exposure treatment was delivered in a 3-hr session following a brief orientation session. The main outcome measure was the behavioral approach test (BAT), and as secondary measures the authors used questionnaires measuring anxiety symptoms and depression. Results showed that the groups did not differ at posttreatment or follow-up, with the exception of the proportion showing clinically significant change on the BAT. At posttreatment 46.2% of the Internet group and 85.7% in the live-exposure group achieved this change. At follow-up the corresponding figures were 66.7% for the Internet group and 72.7% for the live treatment. Within-group effect sizes for the spider phobia questionnaire were large ($d = 1.84$ and 2.58 for the Internet and live-exposure groups, respectively, at posttreatment). The authors conclude that guided Internet-delivered exposure treatment is a promising new approach in the treatment of spider phobia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal exposure therapy, brief treatment, internet delivery, spider phobia, ISSN: 1650-6073

Referens: Aronsson, G., & Gustafsson, K. (2009). Relationship between a long-term health measure and self-rated health and symptoms in the Swedish working population In M. Christensen (Ed.), *Validation and test of central concepts in positive work and organizational psychology*. The second report from the Nordic project Positive factors at work. TemaNord 2009:564, (pp 59-63).

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to construct a measure of good long-term health based on sickness absenteeism (SA)/sickness presenteeism (SP) and to investigate its relationship to self-rated health and self-reported symptoms. The analyses were performed on data from three Swedish projects with representative samples but with some differences in the subjects' age and type of employment. The result show clear relationships between the measure of long-term health and self-ratings of health and investigated self-reported symptoms. There are differences in the absolute level of self-rated health in the three datasets, but these may be ascribed to differences in the rating scales and distributions. The most interesting result is that the rank for the three sets of data is the same. Of the two intermediate categories, the group with high sickness presenteeism/low sickness absenteeism seems to have a somewhat more problematic health situation than the group with low sickness presenteeism/high sickness absenteeism.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report long-term health, sickness presence, sickness absence, self-rated health, ISBN: 978-92-893-1919-5

Referens: Aronsson, G., Gustafsson, K., & Hakanen, J. (2009). Conclusions. In M. Christensen (Ed.), *Validation and test of central concepts in positive work and organizational psychology*. The second report from the Nordic project Positive factors at work. TemaNord 2009:564, (pp. 93-96).

Abstract: Within working life research there has been a long and strong tradition of focusing on risks, problems, diseases, and other negative aspects of the work environment. Modern reflexive social systems and organizations incorporate, internalize, and apply this knowledge, which creates new conditions for research and reflexivity, and so forth. There are similar processes on the individual level – people reflect and internalize knowledge which changes their perceptions, cognitions and action strategies. In that way our societies have gained much knowledge about what work conditions should be avoided or eliminated. In the Nordic welfare states, as in many other countries, there exists thinking and politics which hold that work should offer something more than an activity one does for money. According to this view, work should contribute to individual satisfaction, personal development, occupational skills, health, etc. On the road to a more individualized and health and development oriented working life there is need for a research perspective that generates knowledge on how to form "healthy work" and "healthy workplaces". The positive psychology movement is an inspirational source for occupational psychology to move in that direction and a positive occupational psychology perspective is not in conflict with the traditional and established work psychology or disease model – the role is rather to contribute to a new working life research front with a strong potential for generating knowledge for preventive measures. The Nordic welfare states, with their view that work should contribute to personal growth and health, should have a special interest in research and knowledge for such a development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report positive psychology, work environment,, ochpational health psychology, ISBN: 978-92-893-1919-5

Referens: Aronsson, G., Gustafsson, K., & Mellner, C. (2009). Samband mellan sjuknärvaro, sjukfrånvaro och självskattad hälsa i den yrkesaktiva befolkningen. Göteborg: Göteborgs universitet. *Arbete och hälsa*, 43(3).

Abstract: Samband mellan sjuknärvaro respektive sjukfrånvaro och hälsa undersöktes i fem svenska datamaterial ($n=425-3622$), från perioden 1992-2005. Syftet var att jämföra storleken på sambanden mellan sjuknärvaro respektive sjukfrånvaro och självskattad hälsa samt om dessa är betingade av arbetsorganisatoriska och ekonomiska förhållanden. Resultaten visade nästan undantagslöst signifikanta samband mellan sjuknärvaro och sjukfrånvaro respektive självskattad hälsa med högre samband mellan sjuknärvaro och hälsa. Stegvisa logistiska regressionsanalyser visade att självskattad hälsa i ett av materialen predicerades av en kombination av sjuknärvaro och sjukfrånvaro med en förklarad varians på 25,7 procent. I multipla logistiska regressionsanalyser steg oddskvoterna på ett regelbundet sätt för både sjuknärvaro och sjukfrånvaro med de högsta oddskvoterna för sjuknärvaro. Det framkom inte någon interaktionseffekt mellan de två måtten. Ju mer svårersättlig (höga närvarokrav) en individ är desto starkare är sambandet sjuknärvaro och självskattad hälsa. För sjukfrånvaro och hälsa gällde istället att sambandet var högre i gruppen som hade ersättbara arbetsuppgifter. Sjuknärvaro visade även högre samband med ohälsa än sjukfrånvaro bland individer med dålig privatekonomisk situation. Avslutningsvis diskuteras värdet av ett kombinerat sjuknärvaro- och sjukfrånvaromått och om vissa grupper i arbetslivet har sämre hälsa än vad sjukfrånvaromåttet indikerar.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report sickness presenteeism, sickness absenteeism, self-rated health, work organization, replaceability,

Referens: [Aronsson, G., Jörgen, E., Randle, H., & Svensson, L. \(2009\). Inte bara här och nu utan också där och då: reflektioner om arbetslivsforskningen och det stora hållbarhetsprojektet. I Porsfelt, D. \(red.\) Arbetslivsforskning och hållbarhet. Empiriska illustrationer och framtidsvisioner. Stockholm: Växjö universitet. *Arbetsliv i omvandling*. 2009\(1\), 15-26.](#)

Abstract: Arbetet är den primära källan till den hållbarhetskrisis vi lever i men därmed också nyckeln till hållbar utveckling. I arbetets sfär utvecklas såväl destruktiva som miljövänliga produkter och processer. Arbetet orsakar utslagning, stress, sjukdomar, förkortar liv, skiktar samhällen socialt och förstör livsbetingelser men arbete är också grunden för frihet, välfärd, mening, gemenskap, teknisk och medicinsk utveckling. Arbetet förbinder människan med naturen och strukturerar relationer mellan människor inte bara lokalt utan också globalt. Arbetets och produktionens sfär är trots den positionen märkligt frånvarande i hållbarhetsdiskussionen. Arbetslivsforskningen har spelat och spelar en stor roll i generering av kunskaper om organisatorisk och individuell hållbarhet även om aktiviteten inte rubriceras som hållbarhetsforskning. Forskningen är oftast riktad mot verksamhetsnivån, vilket innebär att den hitintills inte har axlat den roll den bör ha i det omställningsprojekt, som nu tar form och som sträcker sig över verksamhets- kunskaps- och nationsgränser. Mycket av den kunskap som genererats inom verksamhetsperspektivet har dock stor relevans också i hållbarhetsprojektet. Det gäller forskning och kunskaper om bland annat organisering, ledning, engagemang, kultur, styrnings- och omställningskunskande och naturligtvis all den kunskap som genererats om individen ur social, psykologisk och medicinsk synpunkt.

Det framväxande stora hållbarhetsprojektet handlar om att rikta fokus mot hela produktionskedjor - alltifrån utvinning ur naturen, över förädling, bearbetning och användning till återvinning. Ett sådant angreppssätt kräver både djup kunskap om och hög grad av specialisering på olika delar i produktionskedjan och systemanalys. Arbetsvetenskaplig forskning är väl rustad och organiserad för det förnämnda men mindre bra på analys av produktionskedjor ur ett hållbarhetsperspektiv. Uppgiften är inte heller begränsad till att beskriva och analysera utan uppgiften gäller också att studera betingelserna för förändring och utveckling i riktning mot hållbarhet. Detta kräver ett samhällsperspektiv eftersom en rad samhälleliga regleringssystem har inflytande på var produktionen förläggs och därmed produktionskedjans utseende och betingelserna för de som arbetar.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal arbetslivsforskning, hållbarhet, ISBN: 978-91-89317-52-9, ISSN: 1404-8426

Referens: [Arvidsson, M., Berglund, B., Skedung, L., Aikala, M., Danerlöv, K., Kettle, J., & Rutland, M. \(2009\). Multidimensional psychophysics: Surface feel of printing paper as a function of physical properties. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, C. Martyn, B. Bargery & H. Schmidt \(Eds.\), *Fechner Day 2009. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Psychophysics* \(pp. 215-220\). Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: The aim of this experiment was to explore the perception of tactile surface-feel of 21 printing papers. A multidimensional scaling (MDS) experiment was conducted with 20 women. They scaled similarity among all possible pairs of the papers. Similarity measurements were mapped by INDSCAL and modeled with PREFMAP. Test-retest and concordance coefficients were high. It is not yet established what physical properties best determine tactile feel. It seems likely though that finger friction and surface roughness are strong contenders. Finger friction for the papers was measured as a ratio of friction force to normal force; (while stroking a human finger on the surface. Average surface roughness was measured with a profilometer. Physical properties were rotated into the 3D INDSCAL solution. This solution identified and mapped the tactile surface feel of the papers in an interpretable way with regard to i.e. friction, surface roughness and weight.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) psychophysics, haptic perception, multidimensional scaling

Referens: [Ausén, B., Edman, G., Almkvist, O., & Bogdanovic, N. \(2009\). Personality Features in Subjective Cognitive Impairment and Mild Cognitive Impairment - Early Indicators of Dementia? *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 28\(6\), 528-535.](#)

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to investigate patterns of personality in patients with subjective cognitive impairment (SCI) and mild cognitive impairment (MCI), compared to healthy controls.

Methods: We assessed 24 patients with SCI, 35 patients with MCI and 26 healthy controls with the self-report questionnaire Swedish Universities Scales of Personality measuring aspects of neuroticism/anxiety proneness, extraversion, and aggression-hostility.

Results: Patients with SCI and MCI showed significantly more Somatic Trait Anxiety, Psychic Trait Anxiety and Stress Susceptibility than healthy controls. Moreover, there was a significant increase in Detachment in patients with MCI and a significant decrease in Adventure Seeking in patients with SCI, relative to healthy controls.

Conclusions: Patients with SCI and MCI presented specific patterns of personality alterations with higher scores in traits related to anxiety proneness and aggression-hostility and lower in traits of extraversion. In most subscales differences followed a sequential pattern with gradually increasing scores from healthy controls, to patients with SCI and further to MCI. The groups differed in amount and type of symptoms, suggesting that patterns of personality may be related to degree of cognitive impairment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality, cognitive impairment, dementia, ISSN: 1420-8008

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö. \(2009\). May information load be the key dimension underlying soundscape perception? In J.S. Bolton, B. Gover, & C. Burroughs \(Eds.\), *Inter-Noise 2009: Innovations in Practical Noise Control*. Ottawa: The Institute of Noise Control Engineering of the USA, Paper IN09_473. \[Available on CD\]](#)

Abstract: Whether to improve existing soundscapes or to design future soundscapes it is central to have a prediction model that can guide our actions in order to achieve desired outcomes. In order to create such a prediction model it is necessary to understand the psychological processes that underlie soundscape perception. In the present paper I outline a theoretic framework for such psychological processes. I propose that Information Load is the most fundamental dimensions underlying soundscape perception and the cause of emotional responses to soundscapes. In this context information load is an interaction between soundscape complexity and our ability to comprehend or to process information. The framework predicts that low degree of

information load (a monotonous soundscape) is boring, a moderate degree of information load (a quiet natural soundscape) is pleasant, above moderate degree of information load (an eventful soundscape) is exciting, and a very high degree of information load (a chaotic soundscape) is unpleasant. In addition, I propose promising indicators of information load, like 1/f-like noise, which may be used to test the proposed framework.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape perception, information load, cognitive processes, emotional responses, prediction model

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö., Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. \(2009\). A Swedish instrument for measuring soundscape quality. In J. Kang \(Ed.\), *Euronoise 2009: Action on noise in Europe*. Edinburgh: Institute of Acoustics, Paper EN09_0179. \[Available on CD\]](#)

Abstract: In 2008 the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) decided to put together a new expert working group ISO/TC 43/SC 1/WG 54 named "Perceptual assessment of soundscape quality". The purpose of this expert group is to propose the first ever, international standard on how to measure the perceived quality of soundscapes, by means of questionnaire techniques. This work is chiefly motivated by a need to harmonise methods in soundscape research internationally in order to improve the comparability of research results across countries and over time. Within the Swedish research program Soundscape Support to Health, the present authors developed such a technique based on field work and laboratory studies. In the present paper we present research in which we validated our initial findings and finalised our questionnaire protocol. We propose that the measurement of perceived soundscape quality must include: (1) identification of perceived sounds sources, such as, technological sounds, human sounds, and natural sounds, (2) classification of soundscape quality on a good-bad scale, and (3) qualitative measurement of a set of eight perceived-soundscape attributes defined in a two-dimensional Pleasantness-Eventfulness measurement model.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape quality, measuring instrument, applied research

Referens: [Backlund, L.G., Bring, J., Skånér, Y., Strender, L.-E., & Montgomery, H. \(2009\). Improving fast and frugal modeling in relation to regression analysis: Test of 3 models for medical decision making. *Medical Decision Making*, 29\(1\), 140-148.](#)

Abstract: Background: A matching heuristic (MH) model of decision making has been evaluated previously in a series of studies on medical decision making. The authors' purpose is to evaluate an extended MH model that considers the prevalence of cue values.

Methods: Data from 2 previous studies were reanalyzed, one on judgments regarding drug treatment of hyperlipidemia and the other on diagnosing heart failure. The original MH model and the extended MH model were compared with logistic regression (LR) in terms of fit to actual judgments, number of cues, and the extent to which the cues were consistent with clinical guidelines.

Results: There was a slightly better fit with LR compared with MH. The extended MH model gave a significantly better fit than the original MH model in the drug treatment task. In the diagnostic task, the number of cues was significantly lower in the MH models compared to LR, whereas in the therapeutic task, LR could be less or more frugal than the matching heuristic models depending on the significance level chosen for inclusion of cues. For the original MH model, but not for the extended MH model or LR, the most important cues in the drug treatment task were often used in a direction contrary to treatment guidelines.

Conclusions: The extended MH model represents an improvement in that prevalence of cue values is adequately taken into account, which in turn may result in better fit and in better agreement with medical guidelines in the evaluation of cues.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal medical decision making, matching heuristic model, logistic regression, ISSN: 0272-989X

Referens: [Ballesteros, S., Nilsson, L.-G., & Lemaire, P. \(2009\). Ageing, cognition, and neuroscience: An introduction. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 21\(2-3\), 161-175.](#)

Abstract: The main goal of this special issue is to report new cognitive data in normal and pathological ageing that are related to neural data at different levels. Ageing is a universal complex process that profoundly affects mind and brain of all individuals. A number of psychological theories and theoretical approaches see ageing as a set of gains and losses. Cognitive research has relied upon behavioural measures of cognitive performance. We summarise briefly the large variety of topics dealt with in the articles that compose this special issue. This is organised in four main domains: (1) processing speed, inhibition, and executive processes in normal and pathological ageing; (2) implicit learning and memory in normal ageing; (3) cognitive flexibility and episodic memory; and (4) processing emotional information in the old age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ageing, cognition, neuroscience, cognitive research, cognitive processes, learning, memory, emotion, old age, pathology, ISSN: 0954-1446

Referens: [Baraldi, S., Sverke, M., & Chaison, G. \(in press\). Absorptions in times of restructuring: the importance of attitude toward merger in predicting post-merger attachment levels. *Industrial Relations Journal*, Vol. 41:1, 50-71.](#)

Abstract: Unions frequently restructure through merger, most often in the form of absorptions involving one bigger union absorbing a smaller one. However, the individual level effects of merger resulting in big amorphous organizations remain unclear. In this article, we highlight the role of the individual member in union absorptions, and investigate the relative importance of being a member of a large absorbing union or a small absorbed union, as well as the attitude of members towards merger in predicting post-merger member attachment. The results from longitudinal data before and after absorption showed that members' attitude towards merger significantly predicted the members' attachment levels after absorption – This was not the case for union commitment. We also uncovered a significant interaction indicating that the effect of members' attitude towards merger was more strongly related to perceptions of union support and instrumentality among members of the absorbed union.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal restructuring, attitude, merger, union, member attachment

- Referens:** [Bejerot, E. \(2009\). Överorganisatoriska styrsystem i socialtjänsten. Prövning av en analysmodell. Bidrag till konferensen *Arbetet i människors liv*, Institutionen för Arbetsvetenskap, Göteborgs universitet och Forum för arbetslivsforskning i Sverige, 13-14 maj 2009, Göteborg, Sverige.](#)
- Abstract:** Under 2000-talet har den politiska strävan att förändra socialtjänsten varit tydlig i Sverige. Förändringen sker i riktning mot en kunskapsbaserad socialtjänst genom en förnyelse av utbildningarna i socialt arbete, utveckling av evidensbaserade arbetsmodeller och en reformering av tillsynsorganisationen. Reformerna ligger i linje med New Public Management (NPM). Förändringsprogrammet för socialtjänsten är slående lik den förändring av sjukvården som beskrivits i tidigare arbeten (Hasselbladh m fl 2008; Hasselbladh & Bejerot 2006). Likheter gäller styrtekniker och genomförandet av förändringen, skillnaden ligger främst i att förändringen i socialtjänsten kommer mer än ett decennium senare än motsvarande förändringar i sjukvården.
- Dimensionerna i analysmodellen för styrtekniker är fyra traditionella dimensioner (politik, lagar, ekonomi och tillsyn) samt fyra nyare typer av styrformer (kundorientering, transparens, "verkstad"/utveckling och kunskap/evidens).
- I arbetet med att analysera styrningen av socialtjänsten har modellen fungerat som ett stöd för insamling, sortering och visualisering av data. Förtjänsten är att den synliggör hur de nya typerna av styrning systematiskt är sammanvävda med mer traditionella styrformer. Det handlar således inte om att de traditionella styrformerna försvinner, men de ändrar form för att samspela bättre med de nya. Analysmodellen kan också användas för att göra översiktliga jämförelser mellan olika sektorer.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings styrningstekniker, New Public Management, NPM, socialtjänst
- Referens:** [Bejerot, E., & Astvik, W. \(2009\). När patienten blir kund. Nya stressorer och strategier i läkarens arbete. *Arbetsliv i omvandling*, 2009:2.](#)
- Abstract:** I denna studie är syftet att överbrygga det "gap" som finns mellan forskning om styrning av organisationer och forskning om hur styrtekniker påverkar arbetet. De förändringar i sjukvårdens styrning som analyseras berör framförallt bemötande- och tillgänglighetsfrågor, men också ökad transparens och budgetkrav. Ett antal intervjuer fångar hur läkare uppfattar att dessa styrformer påverkar deras yrkesroll och resultaten analyseras i termer av stressorer och copingstrategier.
- Våra resultat indikerar att kunddiskursen och nya styrformer har inneburit att patientens ställning stärkts i sjukvården, vilket ju också varit målet med förändringarna. Vi har identifierat fyra dilemman i läkarens möte med patienten som har samband med styrningen. De berörde konflikten mellan kundens rätt till service och läkarens professionella bedömning, konflikten som uppstår ur rädslan för att bli anmäld där valet står mellan att arbeta rationellt och effektivt eller att skydda sig, läkarens balanserande mellan det traditionella ansvaret som ligger i läkarrollen och kunddiskursens betoning på patientens eget ansvar, samt konflikten mellan att agera i enlighet med professionell etik eller efter ekonomiska riktlinjer. De dilemman vi analyserat har som en röd tråd att läkarna blir tvungna att handla i strid med traditionella professionella normer. Resultaten diskuteras i relation till frågor om jurisdiktion och tillit.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal management, stress, coping, sjukvård, ISSN: 1404-8426
- Referens:** [Berglund, B., Alfonsi, A., Cancedda, A., Crenna, F., Drnovsek, J., Emardson, R., Gersak, G., Goodman, T., Gröning, M., Harris, S., Heijden, G van der, Kallinen, K., Pendrill, L.R., Ravaja, N., & Rossi, G.B. \(2009\). Measurement of Perception: A European Network "Measuring the Impossible". In *Proceedings of the 14th International Congress of Metrology: Added Value through Better Measurement*. Paris, France: Bureau international des poids et mesures BIPM, 2009:1-6.](#)
- Abstract:** The European 'Measuring the Impossible' Network MINET promotes new research activities in measurement dependent on human perception and/or interpretation. This includes the perceived attributes of products and services, such as quality or desirability, and societal parameters such as security and well-being. The main achievements so far include on-line consortium databases, research repository; workshops, think tanks, study visits; training course and book. The MINET consortium aims at consensus about how 'generic' metrological issues: Measurement concepts & terminology, Measurement techniques, Measurement uncertainty, Decision-making & impact assessment, can be applied specifically to the 'Measurement of Persons' in terms of 'Man as a Measurement Instrument' and 'Measuring Man'.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings measurement, metrology, perception
- Referens:** [Berglund, B., Zheng, L., Wargocki, P., Knutsen, H., & Müller, B. \(2009\). Measuring odor quality of building materials in an odor space. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, C. Martyn, B. Bargery & H. Schmidt \(Eds.\), *Fechner Day 2009*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Psychophysics \(pp. 221-226\). Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)
- Abstract:** We can discriminate a huge number of odors. Still, the perceptual mechanisms responsible for perceived odor quality is not well understood. The research goal was to define an odor reference space that may represent indoor air quality. Two observers scaled the perceived similarity of discernable emissions of all possible pairs of 30 building materials. Combined cluster and component analyses were used for identifying 12 potential odor references enabling a preliminary definition of the odor space. This odor space was partially validated and improved by individual differences scaling (INDSCAL) of seven observers' similarity matrices of odor qualities including 27 of the 30 building materials. Grounded in 13 odor references, a three-dimensional measurement space is provided for odor quality of building materials emissions and potentially also for the indoor air quality of non-industrial buildings.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) odor perception, measurement, multidimensional scaling
- Referens:** [Bergman, L.R. \(2009\). Mediation and causality at the individual level. *Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science*, 43, 248-252.](#)
- Abstract:** Within a person-oriented research paradigm the focus is on individuals characterized by patterns of information that are regarded as indivisible wholes. It is then not sufficient to carry out standard variable-oriented mediation analysis. The procedure suggested by von Eye, Mun, and Mair (2009) for pattern-oriented mediation

analysis is much better aligned to this person-oriented framework. An important new feature in their approach is that it can detect mediator configurations that prohibit predictor and outcome connections at a pattern level. Two extensions of their procedure are suggested, namely (1) the use of cluster analysis to arrive at the categories and (2) the use of other models for estimating the expected frequencies. It is pointed out that in their context a functional relations perspective might be more relevant than the standard causality perspective.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal person-oriented, causality, mediation, ISSN: 1932-4502

Referens: Bergman, L.R., & Andershed, A.-K. (2009). Predictors and outcomes of persistent or age-limited registered criminal behavior: A 30-year longitudinal study of a Swedish urban population. *Aggressive Behavior, 35*(2), 164-178.

Abstract: This study uses data from the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation, where an entire school-grade cohort of children in a middle-size Swedish city (n=1.300) has been followed from ages 10 to 43 and 48 for women and men, respectively. Our findings indicate that the patterns of offending across the life-course differ between genders, where males seem to initiate their offending earlier than females. Further, there are very few women on a persistent offending-trajectory. Focusing on precursors to as well as consequences of offending as indexed in official registers, our results indicate that individuals in the persistent offender group have the most pronounced adjustment problems in school- as well as in middle age. Individual characteristics and behaviors (e.g., aggression, hyperactivity, antisocial behavior) vary systematically between individuals with different developmental offending patterns. The combination of an unstable upbringing and own antisocial behavior seems to be especially predictive for criminality. For persistent offenders, the prevalence of alcohol and psychiatric problems at adult age is high for males and extremely high for females (nine out of ten and six out of ten for each of the two problem types for females). Further, the importance for adjustment of the two-dimensional variation in the number of crimes committed during adolescence and adult age seems to have been surprisingly well captured by the "crude" division into the four offender groups that were used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal criminal behavior, antisocial behavior, developmental patterns, ISSN: 0096-140X

Referens: Bergman, L.R., Andershed, H., & Andershed, A.-K. (2009). Types and continua in developmental psychopathology: Problem behaviors in school and their relationship to later antisocial behavior. *Development and Psychopathology, 21*, 975-992.

Abstract: In the study of developmental psychopathology a dimensional, variable-oriented approach dominates over a typological approach. With the person-oriented research paradigm providing the metatheoretical framework, pros and cons of these two approaches are discussed, and it is pointed to different methodological realizations of the typological approach, and to the contexts where they might be appropriate. It is also pointed out that the two important and underused concepts of equifinality and multifinality with advantage can be incorporated in a person-oriented approach. An empirical example is given of the study of the structure of early adolescent problem behaviors and their relationship to later criminality where dimensional as well as typological analyses are carried out. The usefulness of the typological approach in studying the development and early manifestations of the personality disorder psychopathy is also discussed. It is concluded that the usefulness of a typological approach appears to be underestimated.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal types, person-oriented, psychopathology, development, ISSN: 0954-5794

Referens: Bergman, L.R., & Daukantaite, D. (2009). Stability of typical patterns of subjective well-being in middle-aged Swedish women. *Journal of Happiness Studies, 10*(3), 293-311.

Abstract: Typical patterns of general subjective well-being (SWB) were searched for in a representative longitudinal sample of Swedish women (N = 272) at age 43 and 49. Cluster analysis at each age separately resulted in a six-cluster solution at both ages. The two solutions were similar, indicating structural stability across 6 years. Five of the six clusters also showed significant individual stability. Among these clusters, a generalized positive typical pattern and two generalized negative typical patterns were found, one characterized by very high negative affect and one characterized by very low global life satisfaction. A cluster characterized by above average positive and negative affect was also found as well as one characterized by low positive affect. A strong relationship was found between membership in an extreme cluster and the values in certain SWB-related variables, supporting the validity of the typical patterns found. Further, it was shown that cluster membership contributed to the prediction of some validation variables above the prediction achieved by using only SWB components entered as continuous variables, suggesting the presence of interactions and nonlinearities in the SWB area.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal subjective well-being, Swedish middle-aged women, individual stability, ISSN: 1389-4978

Referens: Bergström, G., Bodin, L., Hagberg, J., Aronsson, G., & Josephson, M. (2009.) Sickness Presenteeism Today, Sickness Absenteeism Tomorrow? A Prospective Study on Sickness Presenteeism and Future Sickness Absenteeism. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 51*(6), 629-638.

Abstract: Objective: To prospectively investigate whether sickness presenteeism (SP), ie, going to work despite illness, has an impact on future sickness absenteeism.

Methods: Two study populations were used, one female dominated from the public sector that included 3757 employees, and one male dominated from the private sector comprising 2485 employees.

Results: SP on more than five occasions during the baseline year (2000) was a statistically significant risk factor for future sick leave (2002 and 2003) of more than 30 days among both populations even after adjusting for previous sick leave, health status, demographics, lifestyle, and work-related variables (2002, public sector, relative risk = 1.40; private sector, relative risk = 1.51).

Conclusions: SP may be an important phenomenon to consider when evaluating measures aimed at decreasing sickness absenteeism because more SP may lead to future sickness absence.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sickness presenteeism, sickness absenteeism, prospective study, ISSN: 1076-2752

- Referens:** Bergström, G., Bodin, L., Hagberg, J., Lindh, T., [Aronsson, G.](#), & Josephson, M. (2009). Does sickness presenteeism have an impact on future general health? *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*, 82(10), 1179-1190.
- Abstract:** Purpose: The primary aim of this prospective study was to investigate whether working despite illness, so called "sickness presenteeism", has an impact on the future general health of two different working populations during a follow-up period of 3 years.
- Methods: The study was based on two bodies of data collected at a number of Swedish workplaces from 1999 to 2003. The first material comprised 6,901 employees from the public sector and the second 2,862 subjects from the private sector. A comprehensive survey was issued three times: at baseline, after 18 months and after 3 years. Apart from the explanatory variable sickness presenteeism, several potential confounders were considered. The outcome variable was good/excellent versus fair/poor self-reported health.
- Results: Sickness presenteeism at baseline was consistently found to heighten the risk of fair/poor health at both the 18-month and 3-year follow ups even after adjusting for the detected confounders.
- Conclusions: To the best of the authors' knowledge, this study is the first to show that sickness presenteeism appears to be an independent risk factor for future fair/poor general health.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal sickness presence, sickness absence, health, prospective study, ISSN: 0340-0131
- Referens:** [Bernhard-Oettel, C.](#), De Cuyper, N., Schreurs, B., & De Witte, H. (2009). Job Insecurity and Fairness Perceptions for Well-being and Organizational Attitudes: The Role of Security Promises in the Psychological Contract. *Nätverksmöte i arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, Stockholm, 28-29 september, 2009. Abstracts (s. 3).
- Abstract:** The aim of this study is to investigate how perceptions of job insecurity and fairness associate with individual well-being (job satisfaction, general health) and organizational attitudes (organizational commitment, turnover intention), under the condition that the psychological contract as perceived by the employee includes a promise on job security, or not. More specifically, we suggest that (H1) job insecurity is negatively related to individual well-being and organizational attitudes when job security is expected as part of the psychological contract, (H2) job insecurity is negatively related to fairness perceptions when job security is expected as part of the psychological contract, (H3) fairness associates positively with individual well-being and organizational attitudes, and (H4) the association between job insecurity, individual well-being and organizational outcomes is mediated by fairness under the condition that job security is expected as part of the psychological contract. Results based on a sample of Belgian employees (N = 559) support our hypotheses for organizational outcomes. For individual well-being, the mediation framework was not conditional upon a perceived promise of job security as part of the psychological contract. We conclude that employees' perceptions of job insecurity and fairness are important factors for employees' well-being and their attitudes towards the employer. More importantly, these perceptions can in part be shaped by organizational agents such as managers and supervisors. Additionally, the active utilization of the psychological contract in management strategies seems to have favourable results for the fostering of pro-organizational attitudes among employees.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings job insecurity, fairness, psychological contract, well-being
- Referens:** [Bernhard-Oettel, C.](#), & Riggotti, T. (2009). Psychological contract and organizational commitment – conceptual and empirical differences. Poster presented at the *XIVth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology*, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, May 2009.
- Abstract:** With the growing use of measures of the psychological contract in modern work life research worldwide, the concept of the psychological contract has been debated in terms of its different and unique contribution particularly when compared to well-established measures, such as, for instance, organizational commitment. In this study, measures of content and fulfilment of employer's and employee's obligations – as viewed from the employees – the overall justice of the psychological contracts, and perceptions of violation have been analysed in relation to the measurement of organizational commitment in 5083 European workers from seven European countries that participated in the PSYCONES project during 2004. The study departs from the definitions of the psychological contract and organizational commitment and an inspection of the operationalizations on item-level. Correlation and factor analysis techniques are employed to investigate the constructs empirical construct reliability and validity. Results show that the items used represent factors corresponding to transactional and relational content and fulfilment of the psychological contract, its overall perceived justice and violation, and differ from items that represent the factor corresponding to organizational commitment. All factors have reliabilities of .70 or above. Further analyses also indicate that factors of content and fulfilment of the psychological contract are only moderately correlated with organizational commitment ($r \leq .34$), whereas organizational commitment correlates higher to related outcomes such as job satisfaction ($r \leq .58$) and intentions to quit ($r \leq -.51$). Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings psychological contract, organizational commitment, European study, EAWOP
- Referens:** [Berntson, E.](#), [Näswall, K.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (in press). The moderating role of employability in the association between job insecurity and exit, voice, loyalty and neglect. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal employability, job insecurity, loyalty, neglect
- Referens:** Boalt Boëthius, S., & [Ögren, M.-L.](#) (in press). Grupphandledning. Ramar, kärninnehåll och samspel. I H. Rönnestad & S. Reichelt (Eds.), *Psykoterapiveiledning*, 2nd ed. Oslo: Tano Ascenhoug.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) grupphandledning
- Referens:** Boalt Boëthius, S., & [Ögren, M.-L.](#) (2009). Organizational framework and psychotherapy supervision.

- Abstract:** The study aimed to highlight the functioning of the organizational framework supporting psychotherapy supervision at psychotherapy training institutions in Sweden. Data from course coordinators and supervisors was collected. Two questionnaires were constructed (Course Coordinator Questionnaire and Supervisor Questionnaire). Our results indicated that the organizational framework for different training institutions were similar with regard to the perceived primary task, i.e. supervision goals and overall framework. According to the course coordinators, there were certain differences with regard to role distribution, group composition, information, routines, regularity and accessibility. Economic and geographical conditions had a substantial influence on the design and functioning of the framework. The supervisors stressed the importance of explicit organizational frames, clear information and routines for, e.g. evaluation, how to deal with conflicts and failing, and above all the need for a competent and flexible course coordinator.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) psychotherapy supervision, organizational framework, holding environment, course coordinator, supervisor, GRASP, ISBN: 978-91-7393-631-6
- Referens:** Bolin, K., Khan, S., & Nilsson, M.E. (in press). The potential of natural sounds to mask wind turbine noise. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica*.
- Abstract:** Wind turbine (WT) noise may cause annoyance, especially in relatively quiet areas with low ambient levels. As a complement to conventional noise control at the source, addition of positive and masking sounds may reduce the loudness of WT noise. In order to test this, two masking experiments were conducted with two WT noises as target sounds and three natural sounds as maskers (wind in coniferous or deciduous trees and sea waves). In the first experiment, 30 listeners determined the detection thresholds of WT noise in the presence of the natural sounds using a threshold tracking method. In the second experiment, the same group of listeners matched the loudness of partially masked WT noise with the loudness of unmasked WT noise. The results showed that detection thresholds for WT-noise in the presence of natural sounds from trees and sea waves were around -8 to -12 dB S/N-ratio. Furthermore, a reduction of perceived loudness of WT-noise was found for S/N-ratios up to 2 dB. These results were compared with predictions from two models of partial masking (steady and time variant). In general, empirically determined detection thresholds and partial loudness matches were higher than predictions from the two models.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal wind turbine noise, masking, loudness
- Referens:** Borg, E. (2009). "Borg scales" – why so good? Basic principles and some applications. In *Book of abstracts from 3rd International Congress on Mountain, Sport & Health* (p. 83). Rovereto, Italy: Research Center in Bioengineering and Motor Sciences.
- Abstract:** The "Borg scales" are generally considered to be valid for measuring sensations, perceptions, experiences and feelings. An extended use of especially the Borg CR scales® is recommended since they are general intensity scales and their qualities enables an understanding of both levels of intensities and relations among them. When used together with Borg's Range Model, interindividual and even intermodal comparisons are possible.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Borg CR scales, psychophysical scaling
- Referens:** Borg, E., Borg, G., Larsson, K., Letzter, M., & Sundblad, B.-M. (in press). An index for breathlessness and leg fatigue. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*.
- Abstract:** The features of perceived symptoms causing discontinuation of strenuous exercise have been scarcely studied. The aim was to characterize the two main symptoms causing the discontinuation of heavy work in healthy persons as well as describe the growth of symptoms during exercise. Breathlessness (b) and leg fatigue (l) were assessed using the Borg CR10 Scale s and the Borg CR100 (centiMax) Scale s , during a standardized exercise test in 38 healthy subjects (24–71 years). The b/l-relationships were calculated for terminal perceptions (ERb/l), and the growth of symptoms determined by power functions for the whole test, as well as by growth response indexes (GRI). This latter index was constructed as a ratio between power levels corresponding to a very strong and a moderate perception. In the majority (71%) of the test subjects, leg fatigue was the dominant symptom at the conclusion of exercise ($P < 0.001$) and the b/l ratio was 0.77 (CR10) and 0.75 (CR100), respectively. The GRI for breathlessness and leg fatigue was similar, with good correlations between GRI and the power function exponent ($P < 0.005$). In healthy subjects, leg fatigue is the most common cause for discontinuing an incremental exercise test. The growth functions for breathlessness and leg fatigue during work are, however, almost parallel.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Borg CR scales, breathlessness, leg fatigue, ISSN: 0905-7188
- Referens:** Brandtzaeg, I., Moe, R., & Mothander, P.R. (2009). Hva kjennetegner de minste barna uten akse 1-diagnose i DC:0-3 systemet? *Tidsskrift for Norsk Psykologforening*, 46(9), 850-856.
- Abstract:** Characteristics of children with no Axis 1 diagnosis in the DC 0-3 system. This investigation forms part of a more extensive Norwegian study of the diagnostic system DC:0-3. 75 children aged 0-4 years participated in the investigation. Of these, 45 received an axis 1 diagnosis. Our aim was to establish whether children with and without a primary diagnosis differ in regard to age, gender, maternal age, living conditions, parents' educational status, relational difficulties and maternal depression. No significant differences were found between the groups. However, the investigation did find that mothers of children with no primary diagnosis displayed a significantly higher level of depression than mothers of children with a primary diagnosis. The authors discuss these results and the implications they might have for clinical practice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal DC 0-3, axis 1, maternal depression, transactional model, ISSN: 0332-6470
- Referens:** Bäck, E., Esaiasson, P., Gilljam, M., & Lindholm, T. (in press). Biased Attributions Regarding the Origins of Preferences in a Group Decision Situation. *European Journal of Social Psychology*.
- Abstract:** The current research investigated biases in attributions of the origins of others' preferences in a group decision situation. In two experiments, students indicated their preferred alternative in a decision on an important issue in their school, and then explained the bases for preferences of those agreeing and disagreeing with them.

Results showed that participants saw preferences of those who agreed as more rationally and less externally based than of those who disagreed. This effect increased with perceived issue importance, when the decision was made by in-group representatives, when the decision outcome was concordant with their own preference (Study 1), and, on the externality dimension, when their representatives were in the majority when deciding on an important issue (Study 2). Findings have important implications for our understanding of the tolerance of others and acceptance of group decisions, and ultimately, how group members behave and interact.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal biased attributions, groups, importance, decision-making, ISSN: 0046-2772

Referens: [Bäck, E., & Lindholm, T. \(2009\). Status Quo Change: Bias Differences Between Pro and Con Positions. *XIth annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Tampa, February 5-7, 2009.](#)

Abstract: The default ideological position is status quo maintaining (Skitka et al. 2002). Naïve realism (Ross & Ward, 1996) predicts that people perceive more self-interest among those who disagree with own preference than among those who agree (Reeder et al., 2004), and in arguments undermining the status quo (O'Brien & Crandall, 2005). Until date, there is no research regarding how those pro status quo change perceive those who are con change. This was explored in three studies. Participants judged the externality and rationality of origins of others' preferences among those who agreed and disagreed with own preference (Bäck et al., 2008; Kenworthy & Miller, 2002). In study 1 high school students were asked whether teachers should be allowed to confiscate disturbing cell phones. Study 2 used the same issue, only now participants were given decision outcome feedback. In study 3, two additional issues were used; whether gay couples should be allowed to adopt children, and whether religious symbols should be prohibited in school. To test whether naïve realism mediates the relationship between pro/con-change and biases, participants were asked how easy it was to determine the correct preference. In all three studies, participants who were pro-change were more biased on both dimensions than were those con-change. In study 2, outcome feedback interacted with pro/con position for the externality dimension. Those con-change were more biased when outcome discorded than concorded, which might be hypothesized from previous research (Kray & Robinson, 2001; O'Brien & Crandall, 2005). Contrary, those pro-change were more biased when outcome concorded than discorded. Concordant outcome information may function validating, boosting self-enhancement and increase biases (Bäck et al., 2008; Tajfel & Turner, 1986), but only for those pro-change. In study 3, no significant differences between conditions emerged, hence conditions were collapsed. Naïve realism and pro/con position independently affected biases. When it was easy to determine correct preference, biases increased, supporting naïve realism. Because status quo is default position, people who challenge it take a risk, possibly inducing threat feelings, which increase biases (Stephan et al., 2002; Kenworthy & Miller, 2002).

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings group decisions, bias differences, status quo change

Referens: [Bäck, E., & Lindholm, T. \(2009\). Defending or challenging the status quo: Effects of position on biased perceptions of opponents. *21st Annual Convention of the Association for Psychological Science*, San Francisco, 2009, \(p. 215\).](#)

Abstract: People want to maintain status quo. Most prior research concern groups with real status differences. Pro/con status quo position may itself carry status information. Three studies explored the effects of pro/con status quo position on biased perceptions of others. Challengers were more biased, regardless of real status differences.

Supporting summary

The default ideological position is status quo maintaining (Skitka et al. 2002). Most prior research concerns groups with real status differences, such as majority/minority status (Jost et al., 2004). In general, people tend to ascribe more favourable reasons for the attitude position of those who agree vs. disagree with oneself (Kenworthy & Miller, 2002; Reeder et al., 2004), but perceptions of others may vary as a function of power position, such that the powerful are more biased than the powerless (Guinote et al, 2002). It has been argued that defenders of the status quo perceive a greater sense of power than challengers (De Dreu et al, 2008), and thus defenders should be more biased than challengers. However, as challengers are opposing the default position, they may experience threat, which has been shown to increase biases (Stephan et. al., 2002) and a need to justify own position. Thus, it seems possible that pro/con status quo position may carry status information separate from real intergroup status differences. In three studies, we explored how defenders and challengers of the status quo perceive those who agreed and disagreed with their position, trying to separate the effects of pro/con status quo position from status position (e. g. majority/minority). In Study 1, participants stated own preferred alternative on a controversial issue (whether wearing religious symbols should be prohibited in schools or not) and rated the origins of preferences of those who agreed and disagreed. Challengers of the status quo were more biased than defenders, such that they ascribed more favourable origins of preferences of those who agreed as opposed to disagreed with them than did defenders. In reality, though, challengers were in minority. Hence, in Study 2, majority/minority status of pro/con status quo position was manipulated, such that participants were informed about the majority/minority status of their own preference position in one of several randomly assigned attitude issues (e.g., gay couples' right to child adoption, prohibition of religious symbols in schools). Results showed that majority/minority information did not affect biases, but pro/con status quo position did, such that challengers were again more biased than defenders. Again, in reality, challengers were in fact in minority. Thus, in a final study, challengers were in reality in majority (on the issue of whether teachers' should be allowed to confiscate students' disturbing cell phones during class hours). Again, challengers were more biased even though they in reality were in majority. To conclude, it seems that real status differences are not needed for biased perceptions of others, but rather perceived status differences implied by pro/con status quo position is decisive. This is an important finding as it implies that people who want to change the current situation may feel threatened and hence refrain from expressing their attitudes, although their opinion may actually be shared by a majority. This could have deteriorating effects for an evolving society, where people feel powerless over their situation. Future research should examine what characteristics may be prevalent among those who actually express their challenging opinions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings group decisions, status quo change, biases

Referens: [Böhm, B., Lundequist, A., & Smedler, A.-C. \(in press\). Visual-motor and executive functions in children born preterm: The Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test revisited. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: Visual-motor development and executive functions were investigated with the Bender Test at age 5 1/2 years in 175 children born preterm and 125 full term controls, within the longitudinal Stockholm Neonatal Project.

Assessment also included WPPSI-R and NEPSY neuropsychological battery for ages 4-7 (Korkman 1990). Bender protocols were scored according to Brannigan & Decker (2003), Koppitz (1963) and a complementary neuropsychological scoring system (ABC), aimed at executive functions and developed for this study. Bender results by all three scoring systems were strongly related to overall cognitive level (Performance IQ), in both groups. The preterm group displayed inferior visual-motor skills compared to controls also when controlling for IQ. The largest group differences were found on the ABC scoring, which shared unique variance with NEPSY tests of executive function. Multiple regression analyses showed that hyperactive behavior and inattention increased the risk for visual-motor deficits in children born preterm, whereas no added risk was seen among hyperactive term children. Gender differences favoring girls were strongest within the preterm group, presumably reflecting the specific vulnerability of preterm boys. The results indicate that preterm children develop a different neurobehavioral organization from children born at term, and that the Bender test with a neuropsychological scoring is a useful tool in developmental screening around school start.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal developmental assessment, neuropsych*, longitudinal

Referens: Calmfors, L., Dimdins, G., Gustafsson, M., Montgomery, H., & Stavlöt, U. (2009). Trade in Services and in Goods with Low-Wage Countries - How do Attitudes Differ? *SIEPS Report 2009-6*. Stockholm: Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies.

Abstract: Frågan om låglönekonkurrens med utstationerad arbetskraft ska tillåtas inom EU eller om denna arbetskraft ska betalas samma löner som i värdlandet har de senaste åren varit flitigt omdebatterad i många EU-länder. I Sverige symboliseras denna debatt av Vaxholmskonflikten.

I rapporten *Trade in Services and in Goods with Low-Wage Countries - How Do Attitudes Differ and How Are They Formed?* analyserar ekonomer och psykologer attityderna till olika typer av låglönekonkurrens. Resultaten bekräftar att attityderna är mer negativa till låglönekonkurrens i tjänstehandel som innefattar utstationerad arbetskraft än till "vanlig" import av varor från låglöneländer. Attitydbildningen verkar ha såväl "rationella" som "irrationella" komponenter. Detta gäller både de som förespråkar fri lönekonkurrens och de som är emot, även om analysen visar att det rationella inslaget tycks vara större för den förra gruppen.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report trade, low-wage countries, attitudes, ISBN: 978-91-86107-12-3, ISSN: 1651-8942

Referens: Davis III, T.E., Ollendick, T.H., & Öst, L.-G. (2009). Intensive treatment of child and adolescent specific phobias. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, 16*, 294-303.

Abstract: One-session treatment (OST), a variant of cognitive-behavior therapy, combines graduated in vivo exposure, participant modeling, reinforcement, psychoeducation, cognitive challenges, and skills training in an intensive treatment model. Treatment is maximized to one 3-hour session. In this paper, we review the application of OST for specific phobia in youth and highlight practical matters related to OST and its use in a clinical setting. We also review results of treatment outcome studies and suggest future directions for clinical research and practice. We conclude that OST is an efficient, cost-effective, and efficacious treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal intensive treatment, cognitive behavior therapy, children specific phobias, ISSN: 1077-7229

Referens: De Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. (2009). A computational model for auditory saliency of environmental sound. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 125*, 2528. (Abstract)

Abstract: Because the information flow received by the human auditory system exceeds the processing capacity of the brain, neural mechanisms engage and guide attention toward prominent parts of the auditory scene. Several computational models for auditory saliency have been proposed recently. Most of these are concerned with speech recognition, and therefore apply high temporal and spectral precision to relatively short sound fragments. Here, a simplified model is described that specifically targets the long exposure times usually considered in soundscape research. The model trades temporal and spectra accuracy for computational speed, but nevertheless implements the key elements that are present in the calculation of complex auditory saliency maps. A simplified "cochleagram" is calculated from the 1/3-octave band spectrogram using the Zwicker model for specific loudness. Saliency is determined based on spectro-temporal irregularities, extracted in parallel at different feature scales, using a center-surround mechanism. Finally, conspicuous peaks are selected using within-feature and between-feature competitions. The model is shown to behave as expected for a number of typical sounds. As an illustration, saliency calculation results for a set of recordings in urban parks are compared with other acoustical descriptors and with perceptual attribute scales from questionnaire studies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal environmental sound, auditory saliency, soundscape

Referens: De Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., De Muer, T., Berglund, B., Nilsson, M.E., & Lercher, P. (2009). A model for the perception of environmental sound based on notice-events. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 126*(2), 656-665.

Abstract: An approach is proposed to shed light on the mechanisms underlying human perception of environmental sound that intrudes in everyday living. Most research on exposure-effect relationships aims at relating overall effects to overall exposure indicators in an epidemiological fashion, without including available knowledge on the possible underlying mechanisms. Here, it is proposed to start from available knowledge on audition and perception to construct a computational framework for the effect of environmental sound on individuals. Obviously, at the individual level additional mechanisms inter-sensory, attentional, cognitive, emotional play a role in the perception of environmental sound. As a first step, current knowledge is made explicit by building a model mimicking some aspects of human auditory perception. This model is grounded in the hypothesis that long-term perception of environmental sound is determined primarily by short notice-events. The applicability of the notice-event model is illustrated by simulating a synthetic population exposed to typical Flemish environmental noise. From these simulation results, it is demonstrated that the notice-event model is able to mimic the differences between the annoyance caused by road traffic noise exposure and railway traffic noise exposure that are also observed empirically in other studies and thus could provide an explanation for these differences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal environmental sound, annoyance, road traffic noise, railway noise, ISSN: 0001-4966

Referens: de Frias, C.M., Dixon, R.A., & Strauss, E. (2009). Characterizing executive functioning in older special populations: From cognitively elite to cognitively impaired. *Neuropsychology*, 23(6), 778-791.

Abstract: The authors examined the structure and invariance of executive functions (EF) across (a) a continuum of cognitive status in 3 groups of older adults (cognitively elite [CE], cognitively normal [CN], and cognitively impaired [CI]) and (b) a 3-year longitudinal interval. Using latent variable analyses (LISREL 8.80), the authors tested 3-factor models ("Inhibition": Hayling [Burgess & Shallice, 1997], Stroop [Regard, 1981]; "Shifting": Brixton [Burgess & Shallice, 1997], Color Trails [D'Elia et al., 1996]; and "Updating": Reading and Computational Span [Salthouse & Babcock, 1991]) and 1-factor models within each group. Participants (initial N = 570; 53-90 years) were from the Victoria Longitudinal Study (Sample 3, Waves 1 and 2). Cross-sectionally, the authors observed a 3-factor EF structure especially for the CE group and 1-factor solutions for all 3 groups. Longitudinally, temporal invariance was supported for the 3-factor model (CE and CN groups) and the 1-factor model (CI and CN groups). Subgroups with higher cognitive status and greater 3-year stability performed better on EF factors than corresponding groups with lower cognitive status and less stability. Studies of EF structure, performance, dedifferentiation, and dysfunction will benefit from considering initial cognitive status and longitudinal stability.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal executive functions, cognitive status, measurement invariance, aging, Victoria Longitudinal Study, executive functioning, older adults, cognitive impairment, ISSN: 0894-4105

Referens: de Frias, C.M., Marklund, P., Eriksson, E., Larsson, A., Öhman, L., Annerbrink, K., Bäckman, L., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Influence of COMT gene polymorphism on fMRI-assessed sustained and transient activity during a working-memory task. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*.

Abstract: The catechol O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene—encoding an enzyme that is essential for the degradation of dopamine (DA) in prefrontal cortex (PFC)—contains a single nucleotide polymorphism (val/met) important for cognition. According to the tonic-phasic hypothesis, individuals carrying the low-enzyme-activity allele (met) are characterized by enhanced tonic DA activity in PFC, promoting sustained cognitive representations in working memory. Val carriers have reduced tonic but enhanced phasic dopaminergic activity in subcortical regions, enhancing cognitive flexibility. We tested the tonic-phasic DA hypothesis by dissociating sustained and transient brain activity during performance on a 2-back working memory test using mixed blocked/event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging. Participants were men recruited from a random sample of the population (the Betula study) and consisted of 11 met/met and 11 val/val carriers aged 50 to 65 years, matched on age, education, and cognitive performance. There were no differences in 2-back performance between genotype groups. Met carriers displayed a greater transient medial temporal lobe response in the updating phase of working memory, whereas val carriers showed a greater sustained PFC activation in the maintenance phase. These results support the tonic-phasic theory of DA function in elucidating the specific phenotypic influence of the COMT val158met polymorphism on different components of working memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal COMT gene, fMRI, working memory, ISSN: 0898-929X

Referens: De Jong, J., De Cuyper, N., De Witte, H., Silla, I., & Bernhard-Oettel, C. (2009). Motives for accepting temporary employment: A typology of temporary workers. *International Journal of Manpower*, 30(3), 237-252.

Abstract: Purpose: This paper aims to offer a typology of temporary workers, based on their motives for accepting their work arrangement, which includes voluntary, involuntary and stepping-stone motives, and relate this typology to various individual and work-related variables.

Design/methodology/approach: Latent class analysis of 645 European workers was used to construct a typology of temporary workers. Variation of individual and work-related variables between types of temporary workers was analyzed using ANOVA.

Findings: The analyses suggest that there are three types of workers: involuntary temporary workers highlight the involuntary motive and the stepping-stone motive; the stepping-stone type stresses the stepping-stone motive only, and the non-involuntary group disagrees with all three motives. Moreover, the groups differed significantly on important work-related variables such as occupational position, tenure, employability, and work-involvement. However, differences in individual variables were limited.

Research limitations/implications: The research puts forward a more complex typology of temporary workers than is usually suggested. Moreover, the study shows a non-involuntary group for which temporary employment can become a trap, and hence these workers should be targeted by future policy and interventions.

Originality/value: The research offers a typology of temporary workers, which is founded on motivation theory, and existing research on motives for accepting temporary employment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Europe, temporary employment, motives, ISSN: 0143-7720

Referens: DeYoung, C.G., Getchell, M., Koposov, R.-A., Yrigollen, C.M., Haefel, G.J., af Klinteberg, B., Orelund, L., Ruchkin, V.V., Pakstis, A.J., & Grigorenko, E.L. (in press). Variation in the Catechol-O-Methyltransferase Val158Met polymorphism associated with Conduct Disorder and ADHD symptoms among adolescent male delinquents. *Psychiatric Genetics*.

Abstract: Objective: Variation in the catechol-O-methyltransferase gene (COMT) has been associated with antisocial behavior in populations with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This study examined whether COMT would predict antisocial behavior in a sample with high levels of behavior problems, not necessarily ADHD. In addition, because previous research suggests that COMT may be associated with ADHD in males, association between COMT and ADHD symptoms was examined.

Method: This study tested whether variation in three polymorphisms of the COMT gene was predictive of symptoms of conduct disorder and ADHD, in a sample of 174 incarcerated Russian adolescent male delinquents.

Results: The Val allele of the Val158Met polymorphism was significantly associated with conduct disorder diagnosis and symptoms, whereas the Met allele was associated with ADHD symptoms.

Conclusion: The Val158Met polymorphism of the COMT gene shows a complex relation to behavior problems,

influencing conduct disorder and ADHD symptoms in opposite directions in a high-risk population.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Catechol-O-Methyltransferase Val158Met polymorphism, Conduct Disorder, ADHD, adolescent male delinquents, ISSN: 0955-8829

Referens: Dixon, R.A., & de Frias, C.M. (2009). Long-term Stability and Variability in Memory Compensation among Older Adults: Evidence from the Victoria Longitudinal Study. *Acta Psychologica Sinica*, 41(11), 1091-1101.

Abstract: Two memory status groups were derived from a parent sample of older adults participating in the Victoria Longitudinal Study (VLS) in Canada. A not impaired control (NIC) group and a mild memory deficit (MMD) group were compared at baseline and longitudinally (over five waves or 12 years) regarding their use of memory compensation techniques in everyday life. We used multi-level modeling (covarying age and education) to examine baseline level differences and long-term change patterns. Baseline results showed that the MMD participants reported greater recent increases in memory compensation strategy use in everyday life. Longitudinal results showed notable 12-year stability in memory compensation use, but group-related differences in the compensatory mechanism of effort. The covariate of education (potentially a marker of cognitive reserve) was associated with differential change in three memory compensation strategies over time.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory compensation, mild memory deficit, multi-level modeling, Victoria Longitudinal Study, ISSN: 0439-755X

Referens: Eisler, A.D., & Eisler, H. (2009). Experienced speed of time in durations of known and unknown length. *NeuroQuantology*, 7, 66-76.

Abstract: Experienced speed of time was modeled as a function of subjective duration and a negative exponential function was derived. In 3 experiments on the perception of retrospective and prospective durations, using the method of reproduction, speed of time and pleasantness/unpleasantness of the sound indicating the durations were estimated, both on 7-point scales. Since retrospective time perception was being studied, the 120 subjects were not informed that their task concerned time perception when a standard duration (1 out of 10, ranging between 1.3 and 20 s) was presented. The estimates differed for both variables, depending on whether the target was the standard duration, presented first in the experiments, or its reproduction. The exponential function for speed of time was confirmed for the standard duration as target; with the reproduction as target, time passed faster without systematic variations with duration. Unpleasantness varied only slightly and was about half a scale unit less in estimations of reproductions. These findings are attributed primarily to whether the target duration was unknown (the retrospectively presented standard duration) or known (the reproduction).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal biological clock, cognitive processes, physical time, subjective time, ISSN: 1303-5150

Referens: Eisler, A.D., Eisler, H., & Mori, S. (2009). Psychological time in Japanese and Swedish males: A cross-cultural comparison. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, B. Bargary, C. Martyn, & H. Schmidt (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2009*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 311-316). Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Previous research (A. D. Eisler, 1992, 1995, 2003) has demonstrated differences between African immigrants and native Swedish subjects in subjective duration, measured by the method of reproduction. The present study is part of a systematic series of experiments on time perception and culture. Possible cultural differences in subjective duration (psychological time, subjective experience of time) in relation to standard duration (physical duration, clock-time), between Japanese and Swedish males were examined. Two experiments were conducted with each group in a prospective paradigm (the experience of time-in-passing), using the methods of reproduction (Experiment 1), and verbal estimation in subjective seconds (Experiment 2). In each experiment ten standard durations, ranging from 1.3 to 20 s in logarithmic steps were used and presented 3 times each in pseudo-random order. In the reproductions a significant interaction between duration and culture was found. The Japanese subjects reproduced the standard durations up to about 6 s slightly shorter and the standard durations exceeding 11 seconds longer than the Swedish subjects. The results also revealed a significant difference in the verbal estimations of duration between the two groups. The Japanese estimated the durations shorter and less veridical than the Swedes. These differences can be described by variations in parameter values of the psychophysical power function. The present results are discussed in terms of approaches that emphasize cultural, cognitive, biological and methodological effects on subjective (psychological, perceived) duration in time perception research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) behavior, biological clock, cognitive clock, culture, duration, prospective paradigm

Referens: Eisler, H. (2009). Retrospective, and prospective considerations on psychophysical measurement emanating from time perception studies. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, B. Bargary, C. Martyn, & H. Schmidt (Eds.). *Fechner Day 2009*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 55-58). Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Retrospective. What kind of invariances should we look for, and where? Can we catch the lack of invariance by parameter values? The empirically obtained linearity between standard and set ratio in ratio setting in general and in duration reproduction in particular leads uniquely to a power function describing the relation between stimulus and sensation-an example of invariance. Applying the parallel-clock model (H. Eisler, 1975) makes the determination of the parameter values possible without the observers having to use numerals. The parameters should not only be regarded as fitting constants; they carry information about time-structuring behavior, as in, e.g., group differences, experimental conditions, and individual differences-which otherwise could be seen as simply lack of invariance (H. Eisler, Eisler, and Hellström, 2008).

Prospective. (1) Nonlinear psychophysical dynamics deals not only with the end result of a sensory process but also attempts to follow the building-up of a sensation (over time). (2) A close connection between brain processes and psychophysical variables seems imminent. Empirically obtained breaks in the psychophysical function for duration are in line with Thatcher and John's (1977) assumption that time experience is built up from iterative neural loops (see Eisler, 1996). Furthermore, a recent discovery of number neurons (Dehaene, 2003, Nieder & Miller, 2003) promises fast advances in psychophysics.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) brain, neural loops, perceptual invariance, psychophysical invariance, sensory processes

Referens: Ek, U. (2009). Om någon ändå märkt hur jag hade det. *Psykisk Hälsa*, 3-4, 65-79.

Abstract: Svenska föreningen för psykisk hälsa ägnar nr 3-4 åt barns villkor i Sverige. Det är 20 år sedan FN antog barnkonventionen. Ett antal personer har inbjudits att ge sin syn på: att som barn växa upp i Sverige idag, begreppet barnperspektivet och vilka förslag som finns för att förbättra den rådande situationen.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal barnkonventionen, barnperspektivet, psykisk hälsa, ISSN: 0033-3212

Referens: Ek, U., & Linder, S. (2009). Etik och juridik. I E. Schad (Ed.), *Psykolog i skolan* (pp. 35-82). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract: This chapter focus on ethical and legal aspects for professional psychologists working in schools.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) ethics, legal, school psychologist, ISBN: 978-91-44-05445-2

Referens: Eklund, J.M., & af Klinteberg, B. (2009). Alcohol use and patterns of delinquent behaviour in male and female adolescents. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 44(6), 607-614.

Abstract: Aims: The overall aim was to study patterns of delinquent behaviour in relation to adolescent alcohol use. The more specific aims were to examine whether alcohol use varied between groups of adolescents with different patterns of delinquent behaviour, and to explore whether the association between delinquent behaviour patterns and alcohol use was similar for males and females.

Methods: The participants were male (n = 406) and female (n = 532) adolescents in the eighth grade (age 14 years) in a medium-sized city of Sweden. We used information about self-rated alcohol use and different types of delinquent behaviour.

Results: The results revealed that the occurrence of excessive alcohol use and drunkenness varied between groups of adolescents with different delinquency patterns, and that the associations between alcohol use and patterns of delinquent behaviours were relatively similar for males and females. Adolescents with patterns characterized by more serious non-violent delinquency or by violent delinquency reported the highest occurrence of alcohol use and frequency of drunkenness. Adolescents with well-adjusted behaviour or occasional minor delinquency were less likely to report drinking large amounts of alcohol or to the point of feeling drunk.

Conclusions: The present results further emphasize the importance of distinguishing between different offender groups when examining the relationship between delinquent behaviour and associated problems, such as excessive alcohol use.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alcohol use, delinquent behaviour, adolescents, ISSN: 0735-0414

Referens: Englund, M.P., Hellström, Å., & Calderon, V. (2009). Goodness-level dependent word-order effect in preference comparison: Semantics is an important factor. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, B. Bargary, C. Martyn, & H. Schmidt (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2009*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Hellström (2003) and Englund (2008) found a goodness-level dependent word-order effect (WOE) for preference judgment—a tendency to prefer the left (first read) of two good alternatives and the right (second) of two bad ones. Stimuli were spaced horizontally, and participants indicated preference by choosing one of several written statements (e.g., "apple I like more than pear"). The results were described as being due to a higher weight for the left/first stimulus than for the right/second. In the present study, Experiment 1 was similar to the previous studies, except that the stimuli were spaced vertically. In Experiment 2, stimuli were spaced horizontally, but preference was indicated by symbols instead of statements. The results of Experiment 1 essentially replicated the earlier findings, with a higher weight for the upper (first read) stimulus, but those of Experiment 2 did not. These results suggest that the semantic structure of the preference statements is an important factor behind the goodness-level dependent WOE.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) preference comparison, semantics, word-order effect

Referens: Englund, M.P., & Patching, G.R. (2009). An inexpensive and accurate method of measuring the force of responses in reaction time research. *Behavior Research Methods*, 41, 1254-1261.

Abstract: Together with reaction time (RT), the force with which people respond to stimuli can provide important clues about cognitive and affective processes. We discuss some of the issues surrounding the accurate measurement and interpretation of response force, and present a response key by which response force can be measured regularly and unobtrusively in RT research. The advantage of the response key described is that it operates like a standard response key of the type used regularly in classic RT experiments. The construction of the response key is described in detail and its potential assessed by way of an experiment examining response force in a simple reaction task to visual stimuli of increasing brightness and size.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal force of responses, reaction time

Referens: Ericson, A., Bolinder, G., & Fridner, A. (2009). Attitudes to interprofessional practice in out-patient setting – a comparison of students from different health professions. *International Association for Medical Education conference*, Malaga, Spain, 29 August to 2 September 2009.

Abstract: Background: Modern health care education requires interprofessional education (IPE) to develop collaboration skills. At Karolinska University Hospital, IPE is provided in an out-patient setting at the emergency unit for medical, nursing and physiotherapy students in the final stage of their education. The student teams take care of patients under the supervision of tutors from each profession.

Summary of work: We have compared the student groups regarding the attitudes to team training, improvement of own professional skills and overall satisfaction. A standard questionnaire was used and analyzed with Chi-square to investigate differences between the categories.

Summary of results: All students had a high overall opinion of the practice and reported a better understanding of their own professional role in the team, and improved collaboration skills. Physiotherapy students reported significantly less improvement in their own professional skills than the other students.

Conclusion: Interprofessional practice at an emergency unit is an excellent set-up for team training of students from different educational programs. Physiotherapy students, however, did not improve the professional skills to the same degree as nursing and medical students. This needs further investigation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings inter professional, teamwork, university hospital

Referens: Falk, B. (in press). Do drivers become less risk-prone after answering a questionnaire on risky driving behaviour? *Accident Analysis and Prevention*.

Abstract: Two studies showed that answering a questionnaire regarding self-reported risky driving behaviour and attitudes led to a significant ($p < .001$) decrease in self-reported risky driving behaviour at a follow-up some five weeks after answering the first questionnaire. In Study 1 participants (193 men, 18-20 years old) also reported more concern about hurting others, increased subjective probability of accidents, but less thinking about injuries at follow-up. In Study 2 (149 men, 18-19 years old) effects on attitudes at follow-up were not tested. The results are discussed in terms of the question-behaviour effect, that is, questioning a person about a certain behaviour can influence his future performance of that behaviour. Assuming that most young male drivers essentially disapprove of traffic violations, it is argued that answering the questionnaire served as an intervention that made attitudes more accessible and led to a polarization towards stronger disapproval of traffic violations, which in turn influenced reported risky driving behaviour. The need to develop alternative instruments for evaluating effects of experimental traffic safety interventions is also discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal driver behaviour, persuasion, self-report, young drivers, ISSN: 0001-4575

Referens: Falk, B. (2009). Does answering a questionnaire promote traffic safety? In S. Jern & J. Näslund (Eds.) *Dynamics Within and Outside the Lab*. Proceedings from The 6th Nordic Conference on Group and Social Psychology, May 2008 (pp. 67-80). Lund University.

Abstract: This study explores if answering a questionnaire on behaviour in traffic may decrease risky driving behaviour among young males. Two studies indicate that answering a questionnaire regarding personal risky driving behaviour may result in a decrease in self-reported risky driving behaviour some six weeks later. In Study 1 participants (193 men, 18-20 years old) also reported more concern about hurting others, increased subjective probability of accidents, but less thinking about injuries at follow-up. Results are discussed in terms of the question-behaviour effect, that is, questioning a person about a behaviour can influence the future performance of that behaviour. Assuming that most young male drivers essentially disapprove of traffic violations, it is argued that answering the questionnaire served as an intervention that made attitudes more accessible and led to a polarization towards stronger disapproval of traffic violations, which in turn influenced driving behaviour.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) persuasion, self-report, young drivers, GRASP, ISBN: 978-91-7393-631-6

Referens: Falk, B., & Montgomery, H. (2009). Promoting traffic safety among young male drivers by means of elaboration-based interventions. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*, 12(1), 1-11.

Abstract: Previous research in social psychology has brought about significant changes in attitudes and behaviour by merely asking respondents to imagine, or reflect, on a phenomenon and arrive at their own conclusions. To test the potential of such interventions in the traffic safety area, an experiment comprising 353 young men 18-23 years old with a driver's licence was conducted. Two experimental groups were induced to imagine a severe accident scenario and to visualize their feelings and the consequences on their future lives. A control group was interviewed about neutral issues. Attitudes towards risk-taking were measured post-intervention and at follow-up. The experimental groups showed more "ideal" attitudes than the control group post-intervention. At follow-up the attitudes of the experimental group remained unchanged, whereas the control group had changed towards more "ideal" attitudes. Self-reported risk-taking behaviour was measured preintervention and at follow-up. At follow-up all groups reported significantly less risk-taking behaviour than at pre-intervention. It is suggested that answering the questionnaires increased mental elaboration concerning risky driving, and it is concluded that interventions that unobtrusively make drivers reflect on their driving should be explored further as a means to promote traffic safety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal young drivers, attitude change, risk-taking, interventions, traffic safety, ISSN: 1369-8478

Referens: Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2009). Finns det skillnader mellan kvinnliga och manliga läkares arbetsklimat, arbetsrelaterade attityder och ohälsa? [Are there differences between female and male physicians' psychological climate, work related attitudes and ill-health?] *Nätverksmöte i arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, Stockholm, 28-29 september, 2009. Abstracts (s. 6).

Abstract: The gender segregated labor market makes it difficult to investigate gender differences without confounding gender with factors such as sector, occupation or position. The present study aims to 1) investigate if psychological climate can be measured in the same way for women and men working in the same occupation, 2) compare whether levels of psychological climate as well as work-related attitudes and ill-health differ between the genders, and 3) investigate how psychological climate relates to work-related attitudes and ill-health for women and men. Questionnaires were collected at one occasion from women (95) and men (105), working as physicians at one acute care hospital in Stockholm, Sweden. When taking gender differences in the appraisal of psychological climate into account (along with background variables), all differences found were to the disadvantage of women. Role stress appeared as an important factor for negative work-related attitudes and ill-health among both women and men, while workgroup was related to better well-being and organizational characteristics to more positive attitudes only among men. More research is needed to study the often taken for granted similarities of genders' appraisal of psychological climate. Gender should be taken into

account when psychological climate, work-related attitudes and ill-health are investigated. Organizations need to intensify their work with status aspects in relation to gender in order to improve women's psychological climate, work attitudes and health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings genus, läkare, status, ohälsa, psykologiska klimat, arbetsrelaterade attityder

Referens: Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., Sverke, M., & Sjöberg, A. (2009). How are employees at different levels affected by privatization? A longitudinal study of two Swedish hospitals. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 82, 45-65.

Abstract: Despite the amount of privatizations around the world in recent decades, only limited research attention has been paid to how privatization affects the employees. The effects are likely to vary depending on the individual's position in the organization. The aim of this study was to investigate how employees' work-related attitudes and strain changed after privatization of a Swedish acute care hospital, and to analyze whether the effects of privatization differed between employees at various hierarchic levels. Questionnaire data collected at a hospital 1 year before and 2 years after privatization, as well as at a hospital which remained a public administration unit, suggest only limited effects of privatization on a general level, but that employees at various hierarchic levels may be affected differently. While employees at a high level (physicians) and low level (assistant nurses) reported only marginal differences over time in work attitudes and strain, also in comparison with their colleagues at the comparison hospital, work attitudes of employees at the intermediate level (registered nurses) decreased after privatization. These results emphasize the importance of taking hierarchic level into account when a privatization is implemented and analyzed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal privatization, hierarchic level, hospital, ISSN: 0963-1798

Referens: Fatouros Bergman, H. (2009). *Emotional interplay and communication with patients diagnosed with schizophrenia*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Emotional interplay and communication with patients diagnosed with schizophrenia was studied in clinical interviews. Fifty-one video recorded interviews were conducted by two psychologists with nine patients. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used in three successive studies. Study I examined the communicative interplay on an overall level, including verbal and nonverbal means of communication. The interviewer's willingness to explore and pursue the emotional content in the patient's narrative was found to be important for establishing well functioning communication. In Study II, the stability over time of facial affective expressions in the emotional interplay was evaluated, using EMFACS. For the patients, no substantial changes in the amount of affects were found across all the interview occasions, although for one interviewer, contempt slightly increased. Whereas previous findings found contempt to be the most frequent affect in patients, in the present material disgust was as common, but depended on the interviewer. Study III investigated gaze behaviour and facial affective expressiveness. The objective was to test whether patients reduced their negative facial affectivity during mutual gaze. The patients were found to not reduce their negative facial affectivity during the state of mutual gaze. This finding was independent of both interview occasion and interviewer and implies that the patients might have intended to communicate negative facial affectivity to the interviewer. The research suggests that the emotional interplay is dominated by the negative facial affective expressions of mainly disgust and contempt. It is proposed that these negative affects may be connected to a patient's low self-esteem, as the self in schizophrenia may be engrained by self-disgusting and self-contemptive affective experiences. The interviewer's capacity to respond to these negative facial expressions must therefore be considered as important.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation schizophrenia, communication, affects, EMFACS, gaze, video observation, nonverbal, ISBN: 978-91-7155-824-4

Referens: Ferdous, T., Cederholm, T., Kabir, Z.N., & Wahlin, Å. (in press). Nutritional status and cognitive function in community living rural Bangladshi older persons: Data from the Poverty and Health in Ageing project. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*.

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the association of nutritional status on general and specific, both fluid and crystallized, cognitive functioning in a group of older people, aged 60 years and over, living in a rural area in Bangladesh.

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: Matlab, Bangladesh.

Participants: Four hundred and fifty-seven randomly selected persons aged 60 years and over (mean age 69±7 years), 55% women.

Measurements: Nutritional status was evaluated by a modified form of Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA). General cognitive function was assessed using the Bangla Adaptation of Mini-Mental State Examination, where as a word synonym test was used to test semantic memory function (a crystallized ability). To assess cognitive processing speed (a fluid ability), "cross balls" and "complete boxes" tests (scores/time unit) were used. Clinical diagnoses were registered. Structured questionnaires were used to assess demographic and socio-economic status of the participants.

Results: Twenty-six percent of the participants were undernourished and 62% were at risk of malnutrition according to MNA. The MNA scores were significantly lower in women than in men ($p < 0.01$). Women performed worse than men all three cognitive tasks ($p < 0.001$). Reduced cognitive performance was independently associated with high age, female gender, illiteracy, visual impairment, severity of disease, and depressive symptoms. Moreover, better nutritional status showed significant associations with better cognitive performance tests of general ability and processing speed, whereas semantic memory remained relatively unaffected.

Conclusion: The association between nutritional status and cognitive function involves general and specific cognitive abilities, where fluid abilities are affected but crystallized functions seem to be spared.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal nutritional status, cognitive function, older persons, Bangladesh

- Referens:** Ferdous, T., Cederholm, T., Razzaque, A., Wahlin, Å., & Kabir, Z.N. (2009). Nutritional status and performance-based evaluation of functional ability of elderly persons in rural Bangladesh. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 37*(5), 518-524.
- Abstract:** Aim: To investigate the impact of nutritional status on self-reported as well as performance-based indicators of physical function in a rural elderly population in Bangladesh.
- Methods: A cross-sectional study conducted in Matlab, Bangladesh, included 457 randomly selected community-living elderly persons aged 60 years or more (60–92 years; 69_7 years). Mobility, activities of daily living (ADL), performance tests, handgrip strength, the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) and a structured questionnaire were used to assess physical function, nutritional status, socioeconomic status and health status, respectively. Descriptive and linear hierarchical regression analyses were applied.
- Results: Seven per cent of the participants reported limitations in mobility, and 8% reported limitations in ADL. However, more than half of the participants had difficulties in performing one or more items in the performance tests. According to the MNA, 26% of the participants were undernourished and 62% were at risk of malnutrition. More undernourished participants than well-nourished participants reported limited mobility, impaired ADL and difficulties in the performance tests. A corresponding reduction in grip strength was observed in the undernourished group. Accordingly, higher MNA scores, indicating better nutritional status, were significantly associated with higher mobility index, higher ADL index, higher performance tests index, and higher scores in handgrip strength. These associations remained after adjusting for demographic, socioeconomic and health status differences.
- Conclusions: Good nutritional status is important for the physical function of elderly people, even after controlling for possible confounders. Performance tests indicated a higher degree of functional impairment than that observed by self-reported estimation.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal activities of daily living, Bangladesh, elderly, nutritional status, performance tests, physical function, ISSN: 1403-4948
- Referens:** Ferdous, T., Kabir, Z.N., Streatfield, P.K., Wahlin, Å., & Cederholm, T. (2009). The multidimensional background of malnutrition among rural older individuals in Bangladesh – a challenge for the Millennium Development Goal. *Public Health Nutrition, 12*(12), 2270-2278.
- Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the associations and relative impact of illness, socioeconomic and social indicators for nutritional status among elderly persons in rural Bangladesh.
- Design: A multidisciplinary, cross-sectional study employing home interviews to collect information on demographic, socio-economic and social status; clinical examination to classify medical diagnoses; and Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) to assess the nutritional status of each participant.
- Setting: Matlab, Bangladesh.
- Subjects: A total of 625 randomly selected individuals (>60 years of age) participated in home interviews and 473 underwent clinical examination. Complete information on nutritional status was available for 457 individuals, median age 68 years, 55% women.
- Results Twenty-six per cent of the elderly participants were undernourished and 62% were at risk of malnutrition according to MNA. More than three-quarters of the participants had acute infections, 66% suffered from chronic illnesses, 36% had sensory impairments and 81% were suffering from gastrointestinal disorders. Acute infections ($P < 0.001$), gastrointestinal disorders ($P < 0.01$), depressive symptoms ($P < 0.001$) and impaired cognitive function ($P < 0.01$) were significantly and independently associated with poorer nutritional status. Moreover, female gender ($P < 0.05$), having no income ($P < 0.01$), being illiterate ($P < 0.01$) and not receiving regular financial support ($P < 0.05$) were also independently associated with poor nutritional status.
- Conclusions: Malnutrition among elderly people in rural Bangladesh is associated with female gender, medical, psychological, socio-economic and social indicators. A multidimensional approach is probably needed to reduce undernutrition in older populations in low-income countries like Bangladesh.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal malnutrition, Mini Nutritional Assessment, burden of disease, poverty, Bangladeshi elderly, ISSN: 1368-9800
- Referens:** Fjermestad, K.W., Haugland, B.S.M., Heiervang, E., & Öst, L.-G. (2009). Relationship factors and outcome in child anxiety treatment studies. *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 14*(2), 195-214.
- Abstract:** This study reviews 19 randomized controlled trials examining the association between three relationship factors—participation, treatment involvement, and therapeutic relationship—and outcome of cognitive-behavioral anxiety treatments for children and adolescents. In 12 studies, parent participation was considered as an independent variable compared to child-only participation. In three studies, parental involvement was measured. Child involvement was measured in one study. The child's perception of the therapeutic relationship was considered in three studies. Six studies found a significant positive effect of parent participation on diagnostic status, symptom level, or global functioning outcome measures. One study found a significant effect of parental involvement on global outcome measures. Another study found a significant positive association between child involvement and symptom measures and global functioning measures. No association was found between the quality of the child's perception of the therapeutic relationship and treatment outcome. Clinical implications are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognitive behavior therapy, childhodd anxiety disorder, relationship, ISSN: 1359-1045
- Referens:** Floderus, B., Hagman, M., Aronsson, G., Marklund, S., & Wikman, A. (2009). Work status, work hours and health in women with and without children. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 66*(10), 704-710.
- Abstract:** Objectives: The authors studied self-reported health in women with and without children in relation to their work status (employed, student, job seeker or homemaker), work hours and having an employed partner.
- Methods: The study group comprised of 6515 women born in 1960–1979 who were interviewed in one of the Swedish Surveys of Living Conditions in 1994–2003. Self-rated health, fatigue and symptoms of anxiety were

analysed.

Results: Having children increased the odds of poor self-rated health and fatigue in employed women, female students and job seekers. The presence of a working partner marginally buffered the effects. In dual-earner couples, mothers reported anxiety symptoms less often than women without children. Few women were homemakers (5.8%). The odds of poor self-rated health and fatigue increased with increasing number of children in employed women, and in women working 40 h or more. Poor self-rated health was also associated with the number of children in students. Many mothers wished to reduce their working hours, suggesting time stress was a factor in their impaired health. The associations between having children and health symptoms were not exclusively attributed to having young children.

Conclusions: Having children may contribute to fatigue and poor self-rated health particularly in women working 40 h or more per week. Student mothers and job seeking mothers were also at increased risk of poor self-rated health. The results should be noted by Swedish policy-makers. Also countries aiming for economic and gender equality should consider factors that may facilitate successful merging of work and family life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal women, mothers, self-rated health, children, ISSN: 1351-0711

Referens: Forsberg, A., Almkvist, O., Engler, H., Wall, A., Langstrom, B., & Nordberg, A. (in press). High PIB Retention in Alzheimer's Disease is an Early Event with Complex Relationship with CSF Biomarkers and Functional Parameters. *Current Alzheimer Research*.

Abstract: Background: New in vivo amyloid PET imaging tracers, such as 11C-PIB, provide possibilities to deeper understand the underlying pathological processes in Alzheimer's disease (AD). In this study we investigated how 11C-PIB retention is related to cerebral glucose metabolism, episodic memory and CSF biomarkers.

Method: Thirty-seven patients with mild AD and 21 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) underwent PET examinations with the amyloid tracer 11C-PIB, 18F-FDG for measurement of regional cerebral metabolic rate of glucose (rCMRglc), assessment of episodic memory and assay of cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) levels of amyloid- β (A β 1-42), total tau and phosphorylated tau respectively. Analyses were performed using Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM) and regions of interest (ROIs).

Results: Pooled data from AD and MCI patients showed strong correlations between 11C-PIB retention, levels of CSF biomarkers (especially A β 1-42), rCMRglc and episodic memory. Analysis of the MCI group alone revealed significant correlations between 11C-PIB retention and CSF biomarkers and between CSF biomarkers and episodic memory respectively. A strong correlation was observed in the AD group between rCMRglc and episodic memory as well as a significant correlation between 11C-PIB retention and rCMRglc in some cortical regions. Regional differences were observed as sign for changes in temporal patterns across brain regions.

Conclusions: A complex pattern was observed between pathological and functional markers with respect to disease stage (MCI versus AD) and brain regions. Regional differences over time were evident during disease progression. 11C-PIB PET and CSF A β 1-42 allowed detection of prodromal stages of AD. Amyloid imaging is useful for early diagnosis and evaluation of new therapeutic interventions in AD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal amyloid, CSF biomarkers, 11C-PIB-PET, 18F-FDG-PET, AD, MCI, cognition, ISSN: 1567-2050

Referens: Forssén, J., Kaczmarek, T., Alvarsson, J., Lundén, P., & Nilsson, M.E. (2009). Auralization of traffic noise within the LISTEN project - Preliminary results for passenger car pass-by. In J. Kang (Ed.), *Euronoise 2009: Action on noise in Europe*. Edinburgh: Institute of Acoustics.

Abstract: Auralization of future traffic noise scenarios would be a valuable tool for city planners, noise consultants and decision makers, since it would make it possible to evaluate various noise mitigation solutions already at the planning stage. The main goal of the Swedish multidisciplinary research project LISTEN is to develop such a tool. In the present paper, auralizations of a single pass-by of a passenger car are investigated with respect to different simulation approaches, and the methodologies behind the approaches are described. Three listening experiments were conducted in order to perceptually evaluate the auralizations. The results showed a high degree of perceptual agreement between real and auralized sounds. However, slight differences between real and auralized sounds were found for perceived realism, annoyance and speed of vehicles, which calls for further improvements of the auralizations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings auralization, perceived realism, traffic simulation

Referens: Fridner, A., Belkić, K., Marini, M., Minucci, D., Pavan, L., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. (2009). Survey on recent suicidal ideation among female university hospital physicians in Sweden and Italy (The HOUPE Study): Associations with work stressors. *Gender Medicine*, 6(1), 314-328.

Abstract: Background: Suicide rates among physicians are higher than in the general population, and rates among female physicians are particularly high. More female than male physicians report suicidal thoughts, with suicidal ideation being a well-recognized precursor of suicide. The urgent need to find the reasons for suicide risk in female physicians is underscored by society's increasing dependence on this group of health care providers.

Objective: The aim of this paper was to identify potential risk and protective factors associated with recent suicidal ideation in female physicians.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey analysis of work-related health, organizational culture, career paths, and working conditions was performed among permanently employed female physicians from the HOUPE (Health and Organisation among University Physicians in four European countries) study: 385 in Sweden and 126 in Italy. The main outcome measure was recent (within the prior 12 months) suicidal thoughts.

Results: Overall, 13.7% and 14.3% of the participants from Sweden and Italy, respectively, reported suicidal thoughts within the prior 12 months. Among the physicians from Sweden, the most powerful multivariate model for such thoughts included 2 independent variables related to work: degrading experiences/harassment at work (odds ratio [OR], 3.03; 95% CI, 1.48-6.23), and work meetings to discuss stressful situations (OR, 0.36; 95% CI, 0.19-0.69). The model included self-diagnosis and self-treatment as a significant factor. Work meetings to discuss stressful situations were also in the multivariate model for the Italian physicians (OR, 0.21; 95% CI, 0.05-0.86), together with being given work assignments without adequate resources (OR, 5.0;

95% CI, 1.32–18.8). Significant non-work-related factors in the Italian model were younger age and seeking professional help for depression or burnout.

Conclusions: In both Sweden and Italy, work stressors have been identified that may increase the risk for suicide for female physicians. A potential protective factor was meetings to discuss stressful work experiences. These findings suggest that such meetings should be more broadly implemented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal suicide risk, physicians, gender, ISSN: 1550-8579

Referens: [Fridner, A., Lövseth, L., Kopp, M., Marini, M., Jonsdottir, L.S., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. \(2009\). Health and working conditions among physicians in five European countries. *4th Congress of the International Society of Gender Medicine \(IGM\)*, Nov. 6-8, 2009, Berlin, Germany.](#)

Abstract: Background: HOUPE - Health and Organisation among University Hospital Physicians in Europe is a research collaboration between five university hospitals: Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland; St Olavs University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway; Padua University Hospital, Padua, Italy and Semmelweis University Hospital, Budapest, Hungary.

Objective: In 2002 national research groups anchored at four University Hospitals in Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Italy started a comprehensive research program abbreviated: The HOUPE study. We intended to provide a systematic comparison of university hospitals in Europe and how the structure and organization of these hospitals affected the research activity, workload, work satisfaction, gender equality, career advancement, health, and wellbeing of physicians. Next phase in our longitudinal design will include the university hospital in Budapest, Hungary.

Funding: Medical Association in Iceland and Sweden, SLS - Swedish Physician Society, NorFA, Vinnova, Stockholm City Council, the four University Hospitals.

Method: Three level of data collection are executed: Document analysis concerning national frameworks, register data/hospital statistics and a cross sectional survey in 2005/2006 (N = 2095/3867) among permanently employed university hospital physicians in each country.

Results: Numerous research projects are scheduled in each country based on these data in different national research project. Preliminary results will be presented based on these ongoing analyzes on differences in the prevalence of harassment level, suicide ideation, hospitals emphasize of clinical research, and the tension between work load and interaction between career and role as caregivers at home, inequality of pay between men and women, and between medical and academic position.

Intervention and prevention: Survey feedback seminars (Fridner & Pingel, 2006) with physicians in each clinic and Occupational Stress Index (OSI) for physicians (Belkic, 2003).

Conclusions: The lack of studies that address organisational and psychosocial work conditions for physicians in Iceland and Italy makes HOUPE data important for this purpose. Numerous research projects were scheduled in each country based on these data. In addition, HOUPE data will be able to identify existing practices in management systems of university hospitals and through comparison between the university hospitals highlight best practice.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender equality, physicians, work related health, HOUPE

Referens: [Gilljam, M., Esaiasson, P., & Lindholm, T. \(in press\). Opening up the black box of pupil influence: An experimental comparison between decisions made by elected pupil councils, by pupils in referenda, and by the teaching staff. *Educational Assessment, Evaluation and Accountability*.](#)

Abstract: This article tests whether the form of decision-making used in school environments affects pupils' views on the legitimacy of the decisions made, and of the decision-making procedure. Building on political science theory on democratic decision-making, it compares pupils' reactions towards decisions made by pupil councils, by pupils via referendum, and by the teaching staff. The data come from a series of randomized scenario-style experiments in which participants (Swedish pupils involved in upper secondary education) were exposed to a questionnaire describing a decision-making situation. The results show that the form of decision making used matters for pupils' acceptance of the decision-making procedure, but not necessarily for their willingness to accept the outcome of decisions. Pupil referenda in particular were effective in creating procedural legitimacy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal pupil democracy, procedural justice, decision acceptance

Referens: [Ginner Hau, H., & Smedler, A.-C. \(in press\). Different problems - same treatment. Swedish juvenile offenders in community based rehabilitative programmes. *International Journal of Social Welfare*.](#)

Abstract: Young delinquents may be regarded as children in need of rehabilitation, or as offenders deserving of consequences proportional to the committed crime. The focus has increasingly been on the latter, while research shows that individual risk assessment is essential for effective rehabilitation. This study explored self-reported history of antisocial behaviour among Swedish male offenders 15–17 years of age (n=189), who were sentenced to participate in rehabilitative programmes conducted by local social services. Antisocial behaviour was extensive and, according to a principle-component analysis, consisted of three dimensions: i) adolescent delinquency; ii) violence and theft; and iii) drug-related crimes. Using cluster analysis, the participants were divided into four subgroups representing different levels and characteristics of delinquency, which explained 73 per cent of the variance in antisocial behaviour. The conclusion is that assignment to rehabilitative programs appeared unrelated to subgroups, i.e. to risk level. Organisational obstacles to an evidence-based practice are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal antisocial behaviour, juvenile offenders, adolescence, developmental psychology, youth justice, self-ratings, ISSN: 1369-6866

Referens: [Granqvist, P. \(in press\). Religion as attachment: The Godin prize address. *Archives for the Psychology of Religion*.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal religion, attachment, Godin prize address

Referens: [Granqvist, P. \(2009\)](#). La religione dal punto di vista della teoria e della ricerca sull'attaccamento: una panoramica con enfasi sulle attuali tendenze. [Religion from the Perspective of Attachment Theory and Research: An overview with emphasis on current directions.] In G. Rossi & M. Aletti (Eds.), *Psicologia della religione e teoria dell'attaccamento* (pp. 29-44). Rome, Italy: Aracne.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) religion, attachment theory, ISBN: 9788854824683

Referens: [Granqvist, P., Fransson, M., & Hagekull, B. \(2009\)](#). Disorganized attachment, absorption, and new age spirituality: a mediational model. *Attachment & Human Development, 11(4)*, 385-403.

Abstract: In this paper, we present a theoretical model and an empirical review linking disorganized attachment with New Age spiritual beliefs and activities via a proposed mediator; the propensity to enter altered states of consciousness (absorption/dissociation). Utilizing a prospective longitudinal design (N = 62), an empirical test of the mediational model is also provided for illustrational purposes. More specifically, we tested if unresolved/disorganized (U/d) attachment scores, as identified via the Adult Attachment Interview at the first assessment point, predicted New Age spirituality 3 years later, and whether this link was mediated by absorption. Results supported the mediational model, although the bivariate relation between U/d attachment and New Age spirituality was of modest strength. The discussion focuses on the general implications, clinical as well as non-clinical, of the proposed model. Finally, we argue that time is now ripe for attachment researchers to address additional non-pathological sequelae of disorganized attachment and the related propensity to experience altered states of consciousness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal disorganized attachment, Adult Attachment Interview, absorption, dissociation, New Age, spirituality, religion, ISSN: 1461-6734

Referens: [Granqvist, P., Mikulincer, M., & Shaver, P.R. \(in press\)](#). Religion as attachment: Normative processes and individual differences. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal religion, attachment, normative processes, individual differences

Referens: [Gustafsson, K., Aronsson, G., Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. \(2009\)](#). Validation of self-rated recovery items against morning salivary cortisol. In M. Christensen (Ed.), *Validation and test of central concepts in positive work and organizational psychology*. The second report from the Nordic project Positive factors at work. TemaNord 2009:564, (pp. 54-59).

Abstract: To describe the associations between physiology and recovery, reliable methods to measure rest and recovery are needed. One of the most common methods to gain information on rest and recovery is to ask people to provide self-ratings in questionnaires. To determine whether the answers to such questions are associated with health, self-ratings can be evaluated with respect to established biomarkers of physiological functioning, such as cortisol. The findings show that self-ratings of rest and recovery are related to cortisol, particularly to morning cortisol, and that self-ratings provide important information on physiological recovery in terms of cortisol output.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report recovery, self-ratings, cortisol, ISBN: 978-92-893-1919-5

Referens: [Göransson, S. \(2009\)](#). *Seeking Individual Health and Organizational Sustainability: The Implications of Change and Mobility*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Extensive changes are taking place in working life and creating new and important areas for research. New knowledge is needed in order for individuals and organizations to be able to maintain long-term development. The aim of this thesis is to increase our understanding of how change and (im)mobility in the labor market are related to employees' health, wellbeing, and work-related attitudes. The thesis comprises three studies, based on questionnaire data from different samples. Study I examined the potential consequences of downsizing in two organizations that had implemented change in two different ways (proactively and reactively). A proactive approach seems to lessen change-related demands and provide an opportunity for increased participation, which helps lessen the negative effects on employee work attitudes and wellbeing. The descriptive data from a representative sample in Study II revealed that 28 percent of the permanent and 50 percent of the temporary employees did not work in their preferred occupations. The results indicate that those individuals who were involuntarily embedded (locked-in position), especially among the permanent employees, had more health problems and less development at work. Study III utilizes a newly developed construct (work-related health attributions) that focuses on the individual's perception of the relation between work and health. The results indicate that it seems to be a promising construct for predicting job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intention. For employees to have the opportunity to participate in organizational change, as well as the opportunity to exercise mobility and alter their circumstances when the organization, occupation, or job is not contributing to their better health appear to be factors that help improve health and sustainability for both employees and organizations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation downsizing, organizational change, proactive, demands, participation, temporary work, mobility, involuntary embeddedness, work-related health attributions, working conditions, work-related attitudes, development, wellbeing, health, ISBN: 978-91-7155-957-9

Referens: [Göransson, S., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2009\)](#). Work-related health attributions: Their impact on work attitudes. *International Journal of Workplace Health Management, 2(1)*, 6-21.

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study is to introduce the concept of work-related health attributions and investigate the effects of such perceptions as well as of health status on work-related attitudes and turnover intentions.

Design/methodology/approach: Building on attribution theory, the study tests the assumption that negative work-related health attributions impair employee work-related attitudes and intentions, and moderate the relation between health status and work-related attitudes. Cross-sectional questionnaire data from 785 Swedish retail white-collar workers are collected to test these assumptions by utilizing moderated regression analyses.

Findings: The results show that negative work-related health attributions are related to lower levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment as well as higher levels of turnover intention, even after controlling for demographics, work climate variables, and mental distress. Further, the significant interaction between attributions and mental distress indicates that it makes a difference for employees' turnover intentions if an individual with high mental distress attributes it to work or not.

Practical implications: Work-related health attributions should be taken into account in order to avoid impaired levels of employee work motivation. The measure introduced renders it possible to identify and help those individuals who believe that work affects their health negatively.

Originality/value: The results underscore the relevance of how individuals think their health is affected by their work, and contributes to the understanding of how health status relates to work-related attitudes. Since the measure of work-related health attributions is easily administered it is also valuable for practitioners working with employee health and attitudes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employee turnover, job satisfaction, personal health, sick leave, Sweden, ISSN: 1753-8351

Referens: Hansen, N., & Hellgren, J. (2009). Vilka konsekvenser har individuella lönefaktorer och facklig lönepolitik för medlemmarnas inställning till facket? *Nätverksmöte i arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, Stockholm, 28-29 september, 2009. Abstracts (s. 8).

Abstract: Förskjutningen från kollektiva till individuella lösningar har satt press på de svenska fackförbunden att ändra inriktning för att försöka vända en utveckling med vikande medlemstal. Som ett sätt att bemöta denna utmaning har facken bytt strategi i bland annat lönefrågan, där individuella resultatbaserade löner har kommit att bli en allt centralare del av fackens lönepolitik. Syftet med denna studie är därför att studera vilken betydelse individuella lönefaktorer och facklig lönepolitik har för medlemmarnas inställning till facket i form av fackliga attityder (facklig tillfredsställelse, facklig identifikation) och beteenden (intention till fackligt deltagande, faktiskt fackligt deltagande). Studien baseras på en enkätundersökning till medlemmar i Kommunal och Vårdförbundet. Resultaten tyder överlag på att identifikation med fackets lönepolitik och upplevd rättvisa i lönepolitiken var de överlägset viktigaste incitamenten för inställningen till facket, även om de individuella lönefaktorerna också var av stor betydelse. Men medan den förda lönepolitiken generellt sett förklarade mer av medlemmarnas positiva inställning till Kommunal jämfört med Vårdförbundet var individuella lönefaktorer viktigare för Vårdförbundets medlemmar jämfört med Kommunals för såväl tillfredsställelsen som identifikationen med facket liksom för det faktiska fackliga deltagandet. För att få mer aktiva medlemmar är en praktisk implikation för facket att i högre utsträckning fånga upp medlemmarnas upplevelser av orättvisor och kränkningar i samband med den individuella lönesättningsprocessen.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings individuell lön, facklig lönepolitik, fackliga attityder, fackligt deltagande, erkännande

Referens: Hansen, N., Sverke, M., & Näswall, K. (2009). Predicting nurse burnout from demands and resources in three acute care hospitals under different forms of ownership: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 46(1), 95-106.

Abstract: Background: Health care organizations have changed dramatically over the last decades, with hospitals undergoing restructurings and privatizations. Objectives: The aim of this study is to enhance the understanding of the origin and prevalence of burnout in health care by investigating factors in the psychosocial work environment and comparing three Swedish emergency hospitals with different types of ownership.

Design: A cross-sectional design was used.

Participants: We selected a total sample of 1800 registered nurses from three acute care hospitals, one private for-profit, one private non-profit and one publicly administered. A total of 1102 questionnaires were included in the analyses.

Settings: The examined ownership types were a private for-profit, a private non-profit and a traditional publicly administered hospital. All were situated in the Stockholm region, Sweden.

Methods: Data were collected by questionnaires using validated instruments, in accordance with the Job Demands-Resources Model and Maslach's Burnout Inventory. Descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, multivariate covariance analyses and multiple regression analyses were conducted.

Results: The results showed that the burnout levels were the highest at the private for-profit hospital and lowest at the publicly administered hospital. However, in contrast to expectations the demands were not higher overall at the for-profit organization or lowest at the public administration unit, and overall, resources were not better in the private for-profit or worse at the publicly administered hospital. Multiple regression analyses showed that several of the demands included were related to higher burnout levels. Job resources were linked to lower burnout levels, but not for all variables.

Conclusions: Profit orientation in health care seems to result in higher burnout levels for registered nurses compared to a publicly administered hospital. In general, demands were more predictive of burnout than resources, and there were only marginal differences in the pattern of predictors across hospitals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal burnout, Job Demands-Resources Model, occupational health, ownership in health care, privatization, ISSN: 0020-7489

Referens: Hasson, D., von Thiele, U., & Lindfors, P. (2009). Self-rated Health and Allostatic Load in Women Working in Two Occupational Sectors. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 14(4), 568-577.

Abstract: This study set out to investigate how biological dysregulation, in terms of allostatic load (AL), relates to self-rated health (SRH) in women. Data on SRH and 12 biomarkers used to assess AL were available for 241 employees from the health care sector and 98 employees from the IT/media sector. In line with the hypothesis,

results showed that a poor SRH, along with occupational sector, age and education, were significantly associated with a high AL, particularly for those working within the health care sector. This association between a poor SRH and AL, suggests a link between SRH and biological dysregulation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal biological dysregulation, biomarkers, subjective health, work, ISSN: 1359-1053

Referens: [Hau, S.](#) (2009). Traum. In G. Gehrig & U. Pfarr, (Eds.), *Handbuch psychoanalytischer Begriffe für die Kunstwissenschaft* (pp. 373-383). Giessen: Psychosozial-Verlag.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dream, dreaming, unconscious, ISBN: 9783898067867

Referens: [Hau, S.](#) (2009). Sexualität und Träume [Sexuality and dreams]. In B. Dulz, C. Benecke, & H. Richter-Appelt (Eds.), *Borderline-Störungen und Sexualität* (pp. 49-61). Stuttgart, New-York: Schattauer.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dream, borderline, sexuality, ISBN: 978-3794524532

Referens: [Hau, S.](#) (2009). Traum und Sexualität bei Borderline-Patienten [Dreams and sexuality in borderline-patients]. In B. Dulz, C. Benecke, & H. Richter-Appelt (Eds.), *Borderline-Störungen und Sexualität* (pp. 251-264). Stuttgart, New-York: Schattauer.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dream, borderline, sexuality, ISBN: 978-3794524532

Referens: [Hau, S.](#) (2009). *Unsichtbares sichtbar machen. Forschungsprobleme in der Psychoanalyse. 2. veränderte Auflage.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) research, psychoanalysis, unconscious processes, ISBN: 978-3-525-45181-6

Referens: [Hau, S.](#), & Näslund, J. (2009). Inter-group Play and Symbols of a Mass Event at the World Cup in Football 2006. In S. Jern & J. Näslund (Eds.) *Dynamics Within and Outside the Lab*. Proceedings from the 6th Nordic Conference on Group and Social Psychology, May 2008 (pp. 111-130). Lund University.

Abstract: In this article we will describe group behaviour out from three different theoretical perspectives: Social psychology concepts and symbol theory are used to explain intergroup behaviour and behaviours within a group. In addition we apply a psychological theory in order to describe processes within the individual group member, which precede and are related to specific group behaviours. This includes the abilities of mental space and play. These capacities are corner stones in identity development processes. Symbolic play, an intermediate space, neither tallying the outside world nor the inside world is another condition for peaceful interactions with others. We try to apply these theories, developed with respect to the individual, in order to expand their ambit to group processes, creating a multi dimensional picture of group processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) crowd, play, intergroup processes, GRASP, ISBN: 978-91-7393-631-6

Referens: [Hau, S.](#), Russ, M.O., Fischmann, T., & Leuzinger-Bohleber, M. (2009). Ausgeträumt? Traumforschung und FMRT. *Persönlichkeitsstörungen: Theorie und Therapie*, 13(3), 169-183.

Abstract:

Psychoanalytisch-klinische sowie experimentelle Traumforschung vertiefen unser Wissen über psychische Wahrnehmungs-, Bearbeitungs- und Gedächtnisprozesse. Befunde aus neurophysiologischen Untersuchungen des Gehirns und aus psychologisch/psychoanalytischen Untersuchungen des psychischen Erlebens ergänzen sich gegenseitig. Der Entwurf einer Neurobiologie des Träumens mit Hilfe neurophysiologischer Untersuchungsmethoden berücksichtigt die mit Schlaf und Traum verbundenen physiologischen Prozesse. Möglichkeiten aber auch Grenzen der im Grenzgebiet zwischen Psychoanalyse und Neurowissenschaften angesiedelten Traumforschung werden diskutiert; es wird auf den Kategorienfehler hingewiesen, neurophysiologische Befunde als kausale Erklärungsbasis für psychologische Prozesse anzuwenden. Anhand von eigenen Forschungsbeispielen wird gezeigt, wie fMRT-Bilder Informationen über physiologische Aktivierungsprozesse im Gehirn enthalten, aber nur als korrelative Phänomene zu verstehen sind, die psychische Verarbeitungs- und Erlebensprozesse nicht erklären können.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dream, sleep, fmri, ISSN: 1433-6308

Referens: [Havnesköld, L.](#), & [Risholm Mothander, P.](#) (2009). *Utvecklingspsykologi [Developmental psychology]* (3rd ed). Liber utbildning.

Abstract:

I denna nya och helt omarbetade upplaga av Utvecklingspsykologi redovisas aktuell teori och forskning inom modern utvecklingsteori. Boken belyser individens utveckling ur både ett psykodynamiskt och kognitivt synsätt. De kompletterande perspektiven befruktar varandra och tydliggör bilden av människans psykiska utveckling, för att visa hur de tidiga psykiska utvecklingsprocesserna påverkar individens beteende och utveckling under barndomen, från fostertiden fram till puberteten. Boken tar upp minne och informationsprocessande, intersubjektivitetsteori, självet utveckling, känslans psykologi, den emotionella hjärnan, anknytningsteori, mentaliseringsteori samt barnets utveckling från fostertiden till puberteten.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) utvecklingspsykologi, ISBN: 978-91-47-09338-8

- Referens:** Hedberg, P.-H., Lindholm, T., & Sikström, S. (2009). Investigating correct and incorrect statements of eyewitness testimony using semantic spaces. Presentation at the symposia Computational semantics in social psychology, *21st Annual Convention of the Association for Psychological Science*, San Francisco, 2009, (p. 81).
- Abstract:** A large body of research on eyewitness testimony has been devoted to examining differences in real and fabricated memories. It seems plausible that general aspect of semantic content may discriminate between true and false eyewitness statements. In this study we use, for the first time, semantic spaces to investigate differences between correct and incorrect eyewitness statements. The results showed a significant difference between the semantic contents of correct and incorrect witness statements. Analyses further showed that correct statements following an eyewitness episode of a criminal act had a lower valence, whereas incorrect statements were more emotional, expressed uncertainty, and were related to expression of people.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings eyewitness testimony, accuracy cues, social communication, latent semantic analysis
- Referens:** Heffler, B., & Sandell, R. (2009). The role of learning style in choosing one's therapeutic orientation. *Psychotherapy Research*, 19(3), 283-292.
- Abstract:** The motives of the beginning psychotherapist for choosing his or her orientation are an underresearched issue in psychotherapy training. This study focuses on the role of personality-based factors, specifically the epistemological preferences of the therapist that Kolb (1984) has termed "learningstyle" (LS). The aim of the present study was to explore possible associations between psychology students' developing LSs and their choice of psychotherapeutic orientation (psychodynamic [PDT] vs. cognitive behavioural [CBT]). Students in a psychologist's program (N=175) took the Learning Style Inventory in their third semester and, before their formal choice, in their seventh semester. Besides a common trend toward radicalization or purification of their LS, the average PDT student tended to stick to the "feel and watch" style from the third semester to the seventh, whereas the CBT student tended to move toward "think and do". A cluster analysis revealed that the average movement among the CBT students was the result of the forces in two different subgroups, one toward "think" (and, more weakly, "watch"), the other toward "do" (and, more weakly, "feel").
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychotherapist training, supervision, development, aptitude, treatment interaction research, cognitive behavior therapy, psychoanalytic, psychodynamic therapy, qualitative research methods, outcome research, ISSN: 1050-3307
- Referens:** Helldin, J.O., Folkesson, L., Göransson, G., van der Grift, E., Herrmann, M., Kjellander, P., ...Nilsson M.E... et al. (2009). Similar impacts on outdoor recreation and wildlife from transport infrastructure. *The 2009 International Conference on Ecology & Transportation*. Duluth, MN: Elsevier.
- Abstract:** There is a striking similarity in how ecological and recreational landscape values are affected by transport infrastructure. Roads and railroads form barriers for both wildlife and human movements perpendicular to the infrastructure corridors. Further, they occupy an increasing proportion of the land surface, they affect health and decrease the quality of life due to pollution and disturbances, and they cause injuries or death in traffic accidents. Despite these obvious parallels, impacts on wildlife and humans are rarely addressed with an integrated approach in current road planning practices.
- Ecological and social sciences use different methods and standards for impact assessment and employ different preventive and mitigation measures. Here, we illustrate the resemblance between recreational and ecological responses to infrastructure by three examples: i) the similarity in movement patterns of wild mammals and people in the vicinity of roads, ii) the combined use of passages such as viaducts and ecoducts, and iii) the similar response to traffic noise in breeding birds and in people during outdoor recreation. Our overview highlights the common interests between social and ecological nature conservation. We stress that a coordinated treatment of social and ecological effects may reveal common performance targets, facilitate the development of practical guidelines, and improve the design of mitigation measures. Our overview may strengthen the political support for integrating recreational and ecological landscape values in infrastructure planning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings infrastructure, traffic noise, outdoor recreation and wildlife
- Referens:** Hirvikoski, T., Lindholm, T., Nordenström, A., Nordström, A.-L., & Lajic, S. (2009). High self-perceived stress and many stressors, but normal diurnal cortisol rhythm, in adults with ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder). *Hormones and Behavior*, 55(3), 418-424.
- Abstract:** Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults is associated with significant impairment in many life activities and may thus increase the risk of chronic stress in everyday life. We compared adults with a DSM-IV ADHD diagnosis (n=28) with healthy controls (n=28) regarding subjective stress and amounts of stressors in everyday life, diurnal salivary cortisol in the everyday environment and salivary cortisol before and after cognitive stress in a laboratory setting. The association between cortisol concentrations and impulsivity was also investigated. Consistent with assumptions, individuals with ADHD reported significantly more self-perceived stress than controls, and subjective stress correlated with the amount of stressors in everyday life. The two groups were comparable with respect to overall diurnal cortisol levels and rhythm, as well as in pre- and post-stress cortisol concentrations. Post-stress cortisol (but not baseline cortisol) concentration was positively correlated with impulsivity. The group with high post-stress cortisol also reported more symptoms of depression and anxiety, as well as self-perceived stress and stressors in everyday life. The diagnosis of ADHD significantly increased the risk of belonging to the group with high post-stress cortisol levels. The results in this study warrant a focus not only on the primary diagnosis of ADHD, but also calls for a broader assessment of stressors and subjective stress in everyday life, as well as support comprising stress management and coping skills.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal ADHD, adults, subjective stress, stress response, HPA axis, cortisol, chronic stress, ISSN: 0018-506X
- Referens:** Härenstam, A., & Berntson, E. (2009). Mönster av sociala relationer i arbetslivet. *Nätverksmöte i arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, Stockholm, 28-29 september, 2009. Abstracts (s. 11).
- Abstract:** Syftet med denna studie är att kartlägga typiska arbetsrelaterade sociala situationer och hur de påverkar kvinnors och mäns arbetsförmåga, arbetslust och hälsa. Med utgångspunkt i ett holistiskt perspektiv gjordes klusteranalyser på sju variabler som fångar centrala aspekter av sociala relationer. 2 421 slumpmässigt valda förvärvsarbetande i åldrarna 25 till 50 år deltog i en telefonintervju och en enkät vid tre tillfällen. Klustren

jämfördes med avseende på var de finns i arbetslivet (strukturella faktorer), vilka som finns där (demografiska faktorer) och hälsa, arbetslust, arbetsförmåga och anställningssituation. Resultat: Sex kluster identifierades; de isolerade, de involverade, de osedda, de utsatta, de uppskattade och de klämda. Klustren skiljde sig tre år senare i hälsa, arbetslust och arbetsförmåga. Bland de strukturella faktorerna tycks position, klass och utbildning förklara skillnader mellan klustren även om vi inte kan bortse från individuella faktorer. Slutsatser: De som är mest utsatta för bristande socialt stöd och uppskattning och har sämst hälsa finns i "toppen" och i "botten" av arbetslivets hierarki. Personerna i två av ohälsoklustren finns ofta i kunskapsintensiva organisationer, de har högre positioner och är mer välutbildade än i de två bästa klustren. Det tredje ohälsoklustret består framförallt av lågutbildade med svag anknytning till arbetsmarknaden. Goda sociala relationer i arbetet är vanligare i mellanpositioner. Här tycks det finnas en kollektiv kultur som ger skydd mot överutnyttjande och att bli ensam med ansvar och höga krav. Resultaten har implikationer för forskning om arbetslivets individualisering och hälsa.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings klusteranalyser, socialt stöd, individualisering, hälsa, arbetsrelationer

Referens: [Häsänen, L., Hellgren, J., & Hansson, M. \(2009\). To Increase Employee Motivation and Goal Commitment during a Plant Closure. *Congress of European Work and Organizational Psychology*, Santiago de Compostela, May.](#)

Abstract: Introduction: Downsizing is, typically, associated with negative performance outcomes and low worker commitment, whereas closedowns seem to result in high performance outcomes and increased productivity despite the fact of certainty of job loss. Previous research has been limited in providing analyses on workers' perceptions and motives for action during closedown processes. This is the reason for why we in this paper focus on motivational aspects of goal-setting and its effects on job performance, job satisfaction, effort, goal commitment, and job induced tension in a situation where management has applied an active role throughout the closedown process by continuing to practice a goal setting approach, in order to increase productivity. This is very much different to previously reported closedown cases, where management becomes diminished as well as requirements on certain productivity levels abandoned.

Aim: The aim was to investigate if goal-setting intervention may have a positive effect on employee outcomes during a closedown process. Consequently, we expected the mean levels of outcomes (job performance, effort, job satisfaction, and goal commitment) to be higher at Time 2 compared with the level at Time 1, and for the job induced tension measure we expected a decrease in mean level between the two time points. The second aim was to study the predictive value and the relative importance of the goal setting components for the outcomes.

Method: This study is based on longitudinal data collected with questionnaires from a manufacturing company based in the heart of an urban environment in Sweden. The response rate on T1 was 62% and T2 it was 54% resulting in 151 participants. The average age was 42 years; females comprised 48% of the sample.

Results: MANCOVA and regression analysis revealed that there was an improvement of outcomes between T1 and T2, except for job performance which showed non-significant increase and goal commitment increased only for men. Regression analysis showed that goal-setting components affected all of the outcomes in predicted direction.

Conclusions: Consistent with general goal-setting literature, high distal goals together with proximal goals can enhance employee's job performance, job attitudes and well-being during plant closure when full social-responsibility is present. Theoretical and practical implications of this study will be discussed in the presentation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings closedown, goal setting, motivation, job-loss

Referens: [Isaksson, K., De Cuyper, N., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & De Witte, H. \(in press\). The role of the formal employment contract in the range and fulfilment of the psychological contract; Testing a layered model. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: This study investigates the employment contract (temporary versus permanent) in relation to psychological contract content and fulfilment. The psychological contract includes employees' perceptions of their obligations and their entitlements. We hypothesize that transactional elements constitute a common core that is shared both by temporary and permanent workers. Relational elements are added to this core to show employees' and employers' loyalty, and their intentions to do more than necessary. These elements are more likely to be perceived by permanent workers as compared to temporary workers. Additionally, we suggest that relational elements are difficult to fulfil. Accordingly, we expect lower levels of perceived fulfilment for permanent workers as compared to temporary workers. Based on exchange theory, we furthermore hypothesize that these perceptions follow a similar pattern in how employees report entitlements (= what they receive from the company) and reports of their own obligations (= what they give in return). Results based on a seven-country sample (Npermanent = 3354; Ntemporary = 1980) show that permanent workers as compared to temporary workers perceive more relational entitlements and obligations but a similar level of transactional entitlements and obligations. Thus, these results supported the idea of a layered model. The relationship between contract type and fulfilment of the psychological contract was only partly in line with expectations. Temporary workers reported higher fulfilment of entitlements and transactional obligations but no difference was found for fulfilment of relational obligations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employment contract, psychological contract, European study

Referens: [Ivarsson, M., Anderson, M., Åkerstedt, T., & Lindblad, F. \(2009\). Playing a violent television game does not affect saliva cortisol. *Acta Paediatrica*, 98\(6\), 1052-1053.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal violent television game, saliva cortisol, ISSN: 0803-5253

Referens: [Ivarsson, M., Anderson, M., Åkerstedt, T., & Lindblad, F. \(2009\). Playing a violent television game affects heart rate variability. *Acta Paediatrica*, 98\(1\), 166-172.](#)

- Abstract:** Objective: To investigate how playing a violent/nonviolent television game during the evening affects sympathetic and parasympathetic reactions during and after playing as well as sleep quality during the night after playing.
- Subjects and methods: In total, 19 boys, 12-15 years of age, played television games on two occasions in their homes and participated once without gaming. Heart rate, heart rate variability (HRV) and physical activity were measured during gaming/participating and the night to follow using a portable combined heart rate and movement sensor. A sleep diary and questionnaires about gaming experiences and session-specific experiences were filled in.
- Criteria for Selection of Games: Violent game involves/rewards direct physical violence (no handguns) against another person, and nonviolent game involves/rewards no violence; same game design ('third-person game'); conducted in the same manner; no differences concerning motor activity; similar sound and light effects; no sexual content, violence against women or racial overtones.
- Results: During violent (vs. nonviolent) gaming, there was significantly higher activity of the very low frequency component of the HRV and total power. During the night after playing, very low frequency, low frequency and high frequency components were significantly higher during the violent (vs. nonviolent) condition, just as total power. There were no significant differences between the three conditions (violent/nonviolent/no gaming) with respect to an index reflecting subjectively perceived sleep difficulties. Nor was there any difference between violent and nonviolent condition for any single sleep item.
- Conclusion: Violent gaming induces different autonomic responses in boys compared to nonviolent gaming--during playing and during the following night--suggesting different emotional responses. Subjectively perceived sleep quality is not influenced after a single gaming experience. Future studies should address the development of the autonomic balance after gaming over longer time than a night, physiological adaptation to frequent gaming and potential gender differences.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal autonomic nervous system, children, heart rate variability, sleep quality, television game, ISSN: 0803-5253
- Referens:** Jansson, B., & Najström, M. (2009). Is preattentive bias predictive of autonomic reactivity in response to a stressor? *Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 23*(3), 374-380.
- Abstract:** Biased processing of threatening information may play a casual role in the development of anxiety disorders. Even though empirical evidence points to the fact that preattentive bias can predict subjectively experienced distress in response to a stressor, it is still unknown whether it could be useful in predicting the physiological reactivity in response to a stressor. In the present study, the emotional Stroop task was used to measure preattentive bias. Whereas Stroop interference for masked threat words (i.e., preattentive bias) was found to be positively associated with emotional distress (self-reported) in response to a laboratory stressor, this association was reversed when the autonomic reactivity (electrodermal activity) was used as a measure of emotional response to the very same stressor. Also, neither of these effects were a function of pre-existing anxiety levels. The negative association between preattentive bias and autonomic reactivity corresponds to the autonomic inflexibility seen in clinical anxiety (or very high scores of trait anxiety) when exposed to stressful events. Results were discussed in terms of an inability to automatically inhibit the processing of threatening cues that seems to be a vulnerability marker for anxiety.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal preattentive bias, emotional vulnerability, ISSN: 0887-6185
- Referens:** Johansson, L., & Werbart, A. (2009). Patients' view of therapeutic action in psychoanalytic group psychotherapy. *Group Analysis, 42*, 120-142.
- Abstract:** Patients' views of curative and hindering factors in psychoanalytic group psychotherapy are explored, starting with semi-structured interviews with 28 young adult patients at therapy termination. Using grounded theory methodology, a theoretical model of therapeutic action is constructed, elucidating the interactions between positive and negative experiences in the group. The focal point appears to be the patient's experience of their own activity within the context of the group as whole, leading to increased self-knowledge and improved handling of emotions. The positively experienced change is also affected by people outside of therapy and real life events. The patients ascribed most frequent hindering factors to the absence of their own action to other group members and to the therapeutic frames. In contrast to therapist-based theoretical models, positive experience in the group leads patients to minimize the therapist's role, while negative experiences lead patients to want a more active therapist.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal therapeutic action, group psychotherapy, patients' view, young adults, hindering factors, ISSN: 0533-3164
- Referens:** Jouper, J., & Hassmén, P. (2009). Exercise intention, age and stress predict increased qigong exercise adherence. *Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies, 13*(2), 205-211.
- Abstract:** Adherence to exercise is paramount if desired health effects are to be achieved. Drop-out rates in excess of 50% have been reported, with the intensity of the exercise performed frequently blamed. Qigong is a low-intensity mind-body technique that may offer an alternative to more intense modes of exercise. The aim of this study was therefore, to determine if exercise motives, exercise intention, age, stress and energy levels predict adherence to qigong exercise. Participants (n=87) were assessed by self-rated retrospective physical activity behavior, by performed qigong exercise and concentration level, and by sport motivation scale, planned behavior questionnaire, and stress and energy scale. Exercise intention, age and stress predicted exercise frequency (R²=.29); when level of concentration (a non-baseline assessment) was included as a predictor, prediction strength increased (R²=.38). Results suggest that health-professionals who are aiming to secure activity adherence and exercise frequency, should focus on strengthening the individual's intention to exercise, promoting a calm energy state before commencement of exercise, and encouraging a heightened level of concentration during exercise.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal qigong exercise, adherence, stress, motivation, planned behavior, ISSN: 1360-8592
- Referens:** Kalyal, H., Berntson, E., Baraldi, S., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (in press). The moderating role of employability on the relationship between job insecurity and commitment to change. *Economic and*

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employability, job insecurity, commitment to change

Referens: Larsson, M., Farde, L., Hummel, T., Witt, M., Erixon-Lindroth, N., & Bäckman, L. (2009). Age-related loss of olfactory sensitivity: Association to dopamine transporter binding in putamen. *Neuroscience*, 161(2), 422-426.

Abstract: The relationship between age-related reductions in the binding potential for the striatal dopamine transporter (DAT) and age-related deficits in olfactory sensitivity was examined in 12 subjects ranging from 36 to 82 years of age. Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and the radioligand [¹¹C]β-CIT-FE was used to determine DAT binding in two striatal regions, the caudate and the putamen. The results showed age-related losses of DAT binding from early to late adulthood of similar size for caudate and putamen, and there was a pronounced age deterioration in olfactory sensitivity. Importantly, the age-related olfactory deficit was associated with reductions in DAT binding in putamen, but not caudate. Also, DAT binding in putamen added systematic variance in odor threshold after controlling for age. The findings indicate that DAT binding in putamen is related to age-related olfactory deficits, as well as to odor sensitivity independently of age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, dopamine, striatum, putamen, aging, ISSN: 0306-4522

Referens: Larsson, M., Hedner, M., & Olofsson, J. (2009). Differential Age and Sex Effects in Semantic Recognition of Odors and Words. *Acta Psychologica Sinica*, 41(11), 1049-1053.

Abstract: This study examined the impact of age and sex on olfactory function as determined by a cued odor identification test and on semantic knowledge as indexed by a vocabulary test using a large population-based sample. 1497 healthy adults varying in age from 35 to 95 years were assessed in odor identification and in vocabulary proficiency. The results showed that aging exhibited negative repercussions on performance in both tests, although the age effect was stronger in the olfactory task. Corroborating previous observations, females identified more odors than men irrespective of age. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfactory function, semantic knowledge, age, sex, ISSN: 0439-755X

Referens: Larsson, M., & Willander, J. (2009). Autobiographical Odor Memory. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1170(1), 318-323.

Abstract: This overview focuses on autobiographical odor memory and how information evoked by the olfactory sense may differ from memories evoked by visual or verbal information. Three key topics are addressed: (a) age distributions of evoked memories; (b) phenomenological experience; and (c) semantic processing. Current evidence suggests that memories triggered by olfactory information are localized to the first decade of life (< 10 years) rather than to young adulthood (10-30 years) which is the typical finding for memories evoked by verbal and visual information. Further, empirical evidence indicates that odor evoked memories are more emotional, associated with stronger feelings of being brought back in time, and have been thought of less often as compared to memories evoked by other sensory cues. Finally, previous observations of a significant impact of semantic influences on olfactory processing may also be generalized to retrieval of odor evoked autobiographical information. Specifically, both the age distribution and phenomenological qualities are affected by explicit knowledge of the odor cue. Taken together, the overall pattern of findings indicates that personal memories evoked by olfactory information are different from memories evoked by verbal or visual information.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal odor, memory, autobiographical, ISSN: 0077-8923

Referens: Larsson, M., Öberg-Blåvarg, C., & Jönsson, F.U. (2009). Bad odors stick better than good ones: Olfactory qualities and odor recognition. *Experimental Psychology*, 56(6), 375-380.

Abstract: The influences of perceived odor qualities on the retention of olfactory information across the adult lifespan were examined. Young (19-36 years), young-old (60-74 years), and old (75-91 years) adults (n = 202) rated a set of unfamiliar odors across a series of perceptual dimensions (i.e., pleasantness, intensity, and irritability) at encoding. The overall results indicated that memory for unpleasant olfactory information was better than that for pleasant odors across the lifespan. Also, participants showed better retention for odors perceived with high intensity and irritability than for odors rated with low or medium scores. Interestingly, the old adults showed selective beneficial memory effects for odors rated as highly irritable. To the extent that perceptions of high irritability reflect an activation of the trigeminal sensory system, this finding suggests that older adults may use trigeminal components in odor information to compensate for age-related impairments in olfactory memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal odor, adult, age, sex, odor recognition memory, odor quality, hedonics, pleasantness, intensity, irritability, trigeminal, ISSN: 1618-3169

Referens: Lindfors, P. (in press). Utredning av individens styrkor: Positiv psykologi i tillämpning. I A.H. Berman & C.Å. Farbring (Eds.), *Kriminalvård i praktiken: Strategier för att minska återfall i brott och missbruk*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract: Positiv psykologi tar fasta på individens styrkor och positiva erfarenheter. Kapitlet fokuserar på olika typer av styrkor och beskriver hur positiv psykologi kan användas i utredningssammanhang inom Kriminalvården.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) positiv psykologi, välbefinnande, individresurser, ISBN: 9789144028422

Referens: Lindfors, P. (in press). Perspektiv på hälsa i hemsjukvården – att inkludera individens styrkor. I E. Drevenhorn (Ed.), *Hemsjukvård*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract: Med en vård som inriktar sig på ohälsa och dysfunktion utgör patientens styrkor och positiva erfarenheter en bortglömd resurs i behandlingen. I följande kapitel behandlas olika aspekter av hälsa. Beskrivningen fokuserar på olika typer av styrkor som kan användas som resurser i hemsjukvården för att främja patienters hälsa och

välbefinnande.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) positiv funktion, individresurs, hälsobeskrivningar

Referens: [Lindfors, P., & Nilsson, T.K. \(2009\).](#) Details on biomarkers added to the IDA database in 2006. *Reports from the project Individual Development and Adaptation, 92.* Stockholm: Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.

Abstract: This brief report summarizes basic information of different biomarkers that were added to the database Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA) in 2006. These biomarkers were analysed in samples that were collected in 1998 when a sub-sample of the women in the IDA-project took part in an extensive medical examination. The report covers details on the biomarkers, the biochemical analyses and frequency tables for each biomarkers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report physiological indicators, plasma, biochemistry, description, ISSN: 1651-0542

Referens: [Lindholm, T., & Sjöberg, R.L. \(2009\).](#) Testimony as communication: An interactive analysis of eyewitness accuracy cues. Presentation at the symposia Interpersonal dimensions of remembering: Memory performance and biases in a social context, *21st Annual Convention of the Association for Psychological Science, San Francisco, 2009*, (p. 71).

Abstract: Studies have shown that descriptions of real and suggested or fabricated eyewitness memory may differ in ways that could be explained by differences in the formation and cognitive representations of these memories. However, the characteristics of an eyewitness' description are likely to depend not only on the cognitive features of memory, but also on the witness' social motivation to display meta-cognitive states to the investigator. For example, when a response to a question is delayed, this delay is open to several interpretations. It may mean that the respondent a) have difficulty understanding the question b) is retrieving the information c) is formulating her response d) is withdrawing from the interaction. To prevent misunderstanding, respondents need to account for their delays, uncertainties, and failures in answering. Linguistic research shows that when responding to general knowledge questions, people do this by using several markers (Brennan & Williams, 1995; Krahmer & Swerts, 2005; Smith & Clark, 1993). Respondents often use fillers like "uh" and "um" to indicate some trouble with processing. The fillers both signal the delay and offer a brief account for it.

Lack of confidence can either be implied by rising intonation, or by hedges as "I think", "I guess", etc. Respondents can also account for delays with self-talk and explicit commentary.

Both fillers and self-talk are showing the questioner that despite the delay, one is still actively trying to retrieve an answer. Both are ways to let the questioner in on how the retrieval is progressing, and show that the respondent is not uncooperative, ignorant, poor in judgment etc. Listeners have been shown to use these cues to make adequate assessments of the certainty or uncertainty of the speaker (Brennan & Williams, 1995; Krahmer & Swerts, 2005; 2006). This constitutes the Interactive view on question answering (Smith & Clark, 1993).

The current research investigated whether similar communicative cues discriminated eyewitnesses' accurate and inaccurate responses to questions about a crime event. Furthermore, we examined the extent to which groups differing in experience with judging eyewitness memory use these cues to estimate witness accuracy. Witnesses were videotaped while being interviewed about their memory of a simulated crime scenario. Responses to cued recall questions that provided correct or incorrect information about a specific detail were protocolled and scored with respect to linguistic and paralinguistic uncertainty cues (delays, fillers non-words/words, hedges, number of words). Results confirmed a higher frequency of "uncertainty" cues in witnesses' incorrect as compared to correct responses. This finding points to the importance of taking the interactive component of the question-answering situation into account when analysing eyewitness memory. The eyewitness statements were presented to police detectives, chief judges, and lay-persons in written or in videotaped format. While all groups had difficulty determining accuracy, experienced police detectives, but not judges, had a better discrimination accuracy than lay-persons. Both professionals and lay-persons showed better discrimination when presented with statements in written than in videotaped format. This suggests that the visual format conveys information that interferes with the detection of valid accuracy cues.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings eyewitness testimony, accuracy cues, social communication

Referens: [Lindholm, T., Sjöberg, R.L., Pedroletti, C., Bohman, A., Sund, A., & Lindblad, F. \(2009\).](#) Infants' and toddlers' remembering and forgetting of a stressful medical procedure. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 34(2)*, 205-216.

Abstract: Objective: To examine whether a distressing medical procedure leaves lasting impressions in young children's memories.

Methods: Children 12- to 78-weeks old (N=172) received inhalation treatment through a face mask or underwent other interventions at a pediatric emergency department. They were randomized to be presented with neutral cues and cues from the inhalation 1 week or 6 months after the target event. Children's reactions at cue presentation were scored from videotapes.

Results: Across the age span tested, children treated with inhalation showed higher distress than controls when presented with cues from inhalation 1 week, but not 6 months after target treatment.

Conclusions: Stress during medical procedures in preverbal children may develop as a result of prior experience of such procedures. These memories typically seem to fade within 6 months.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory, preverbal children, stressful medical procedure, ISSN: 0146-8693

Referens: [Lindholm, T., & Yourstone, J. \(in press\).](#) Ethnicity- and gender-based biases in the courtroom. In P.-A. Granhag (Ed.), *Forensic Psychology in context: Nordic and International approaches.* England: Willan.

Abstract: This chapter reviews international and Nordic research findings on group-based biases in the legal setting. The

focus is on biases based on ethnicity and gender. Implications and strategies to reduce these biases are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) psychology and law, ethnicity, gender

Referens: [Lindqvist, A., Höglund, A., & Berglund, B. \(2009\). The odor perception of key degradation products of polyamide 6.6. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, C. Martyn, B. Bargery & H. Schmidt \(Eds.\), *Fechner Day 2009*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Psychophysics \(pp. 335-340\). Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: Psychophysical research on indoor air has not focused on the odor of degradation products of polymers in building materials, e.g. the polymer Polyamide 6.6. Three of its odorous degradation products, cyclopentanone, pentanoic acid, and 2-methyl-pyridine, were measured in the form of single chemical compounds and their four mixtures. The results from 15 participants' scaling of perceived odor similarity and ranking of odor preference showed that the cyclopentanone odor is masked by the other odor(s) of its mixtures. A new odor quality was formed when pentanoic acid and 2-methyl-pyridine were mixed. The three chemical compounds, thus, provided for four unique odor qualities, as revealed in a PCA. Moreover, the odor intensity ranks confirmed intermediacy of odor mixtures relative to these same four unique odor qualities. Our results confirm the importance of degradation products of polyamide 6.6 as contributors to indoor air quality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) odor perception, indoor air quality, measurement

Referens: [Livner, Å., Wahlin, Å., & Bäckman, L. \(2009\). Thyroid stimulating hormone and prospective memory functioning. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 34, 1554-1559.](#)

Abstract: Alterations of thyroid functioning are common in old age. Even among persons free from thyroid disorders, subclinical variations in thyroid functioning may affect cognitive performance. However, it is unknown whether prospective memory (ProM) is related to thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) variations. An association could be expected, as changes in the thyroid gland have been linked to alterations in frontal brain regions that play a key role in prospective remembering. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine whether subclinical variations in thyroid functioning affect ProM performance. We studied 103 participants, 75 years and older, who were free from thyroid disorders and had serum levels of TSH and thyroxine (T4) within normal ranges. Interestingly, we found a non-linear association between TSH and ProM performance, where persons with TSH levels above the fourth quartile performed substantially better than persons in the other quartiles. T4 levels were unrelated to ProM performance. This pattern suggests that the previously identified "normal-range" interval for TSH should be moved further up in old age, at least when cognitive functioning is considered.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal prospective memory, cognition, Thyroid hormones, subclinical hyperthyroidism, old age, non-linear, ISSN: 0306-4530

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2009\). Stress, health and illness as related to work and gender. In K.-A. Lindgren \(Ed.\), *How Stress Influences Musculoskeletal Disorders* \(pp. 11-15\). Orton Foundation, Helsinki.](#)

Abstract: The paper summarizes research on the role of work-related stress in health and disease in a gender perspective.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) biomarkers, total workload, sex differences

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2009\). Physiological stress reactions and musculoskeletal disorders. In K.-A. Lindgren \(Ed.\), *How Stress Influences Musculoskeletal Disorders* \(pp. 21-25\). Orton Foundation, Helsinki.](#)

Abstract: The role of psychological and psychosocial stress in the development of musculoskeletal disorders is reviewed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) neck and shoulder pain, stress responses

Referens: [Lundequist, A., Böhm, B., & Smedler, A.-C. \(2009\). Neuropsychological profiles in 5 1/2 year old children born preterm: medical risk and long-term outcome. Paper presentation, *International Neuropsychological Society, Mid-Year Meeting 2009*, Helsinki, Finland and Tallin, Estonia.](#)

Abstract: Objective: Follow-up studies of preterm children have reported a range of cognitive deficits, particularly in visuo-spatial abilities, executive functions and learning. However, few researchers have adopted a person-oriented approach, exploring individual neuropsychological profiles. The aim of this study was to identify typical neuropsychological profiles among preterm children and control children, respectively. A second aim was to investigate if neuropsychological profile at age 5 1/2 might be related to perinatal medical risk factors, as well as later cognitive outcome.

Participants and methods: As part of the longitudinal Stockholm Neonatal Project, NEPSY for 4-7 year old children (Korkman 1990) was administered to 175 preterm and 125 control children at age 5 1/2 years. For the present study, the NEPSY-results of each child were transformed into summary z-scores for each of the five neuropsychological domains. Subsequently, Ward's cluster analysis was performed for the preterm and control groups separately.

Results: Five neuropsychological profiles were identified in both groups, explaining around 60% of the variance among preterms and controls respectively. Overall, preterm children had lower results in all neuropsychological domains, but also more diverging profiles compared to controls. Subgroups with more diverging profiles tended to have experienced more medical risks, but this was not statistically significant and appeared to reflect cumulative risk more than specific mechanisms.

Conclusions: The results suggest that prematurity in itself, in interaction with genetic and environmental factors, may affect preterm children's neuropsychological development. In addition to these findings, preliminary results on the relation between early neuropsychological profiles and cognitive outcome at age 18 (WISC-III) will be presented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings neuropsych*, development, preterm birth

- Referens:** Magnussen, S., Nilsson, L.-G., Ommundsen, R., & Ringnes, H.K. (2009). Forskningslinjer. In S.E. Gullestad, B. Killingmo, & S. Magnussen (Eds.), *Klinikk og laboratorium. Psykologi i hundre år*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- Abstract:** Om boken:
- I 2009 feirer Psykologisk Institutt i Oslo 100-årsjubileum. Dette er også et jubileum for psykologifagets hundre år i Norge, som blant annet markeres med utgivelsen av denne antologien. Som bokens redaktører sier i forordet: "For er det noe som særpreger dette faget, så er det divergerende synsmåter og faglige posisjoner. Dermed kan vi også si at boken gir et dekkende bilde av sentrale problemstillinger i psykologien."
- Fagets utvikling gjennom hundre år har vært formet av sterke og kreative personligheter, noe som igjen har resultert i faglige uenigheter underveis. Her blir disse konfliktene belyst og benyttet for å vise psykologiens kompleksitet.
- Tittelen refererer til to hovedarenaer som psykologifaget historisk sett er tuftet på, og som fortsatt står i sentrum når det gjelder studier av menneskers opplevelse og atferd. På den ene siden står den kliniske, dyptgående samtalen, på den andre siden forskningen i laboratorier.
- Boka berører tema som psykologiens faser i Norge, ulike paradigmedebatter innenfor feltet, hvordan psykologi har blitt en del av akademia, psykologi som profesjon, og hvordan synet på barn har endret seg innen akademisk psykologi.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) forskningslinjer, ISBN: 9788215015637
- Referens:** Magnusson, C. (2009). Flickor med tidig sexuell debut i ett livsloppsperspektiv. I C. Magnusson & E. Hägglund-Nordin (Eds.), *Ungdomar, sexualitet och relationer*. Lund: Studentlitteratur AB.
- Abstract:** Livssituationen för flickor med tidig sexuell debut ser olika ut beroende på om flickorna har problembeteende eller inte. Flickor med tidig sexuell debut i kombination med problembeteende har både sociala och personliga anpassningsproblem i tonåren och som unga vuxna. Flickor med enbart tidig sexuell debut har en lugnare livssituation. Gemensamt för båda grupperna är att tidig sexuell debut har implikationer i vuxenlivet; reproduktiv ohälsa, rökning och alkoholkonsumtion, lägre utbildning och att få barn tidigt.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) tidig sexuell debut, livslopp, anpassning, ISBN: 9789144049342
- Referens:** Magnusson, C. (2009). Sexualitetens roll i tonårsutvecklingen ur ett psykologiskt perspektiv. I C. Magnusson & E. Hägglund-Nordin (Eds.), *Ungdomar, sexualitet och relationer*. Lund: Studentlitteratur AB.
- Abstract:** Trots alla teoretikers betoning att sexualiteten har stor betydelse i tonårsutveckling har vi fortfarande begränsad kunskap om tonåringars utveckling av ett sexuellt själv. Inte heller har en gemensam teoretisk modell utvecklats. Detta kapitel beskriver olika teoretiska modeller om sexuell utveckling och illustreras med data från projektet Tonåringars sexuella välbefinnande.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) sexuellt själv, sexuellt välbefinnande, teori, ISBN: 9789144049342
- Referens:** Magnusson, C., & Häggström-Nordin, E. (Eds.). (2009). *Ungdomar, sexualitet och relationer*. Lund: Studentlitteratur AB.
- Abstract:** I Sverige har vi av tradition en positiv och tolerant inställning till ungdomars sexualitet. Dessutom har vi lång erfarenhet av preventivt arbete med ungdomar. Trots detta är litteraturen i ämnet begränsad - det saknas en bok som både ger en helhetsbild och innehåller specifik kunskap om olika aspekter av ungdomars sexualitet. Boken *Ungdomar, sexualitet och relationer* möter detta behov.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) ungdomar, sexualitet, relationer, ISBN: 9789144049342
- Referens:** Magnusson, C., & Wulff, C. (2009). Tonåringars sexuella självkänsla vid 16 och 18 års ålder. I C. Magnusson & E. Hägglund-Nordin (Eds.), *Ungdomar, sexualitet och relationer*. Lund: Studentlitteratur AB.
- Abstract:** Vi har begränsad kunskap om hur den sexuella självkänslan utvecklas och vad den betyder för en positiv utveckling av ett sexuellt själv. Detta kapitel är ett försök att belysa hur tonåringar skapar och utvecklar sin sexuella självkänsla. Vid 18 års ålder har både flickor och pojkar en stark sexuell säkerhet och medvetenhet om sin egen sexualitet. Framför allt flickor utvecklade en positiv sexuell självkänsla och att vara ett subjekt än vad pojkar gjorde. Pojkar gav mer uttryck för tvivel och osäkerhet.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) sexuell självkänsla, tonåren, ISBN: 9789144049342
- Referens:** Maitland, S.B., Nyberg, L., Bäckman, L., Nilsson, L.-G., & Adolfsson, R. (2009). The search for structure: The temperament character of the Temperament and Character Inventory. In H.B. Bosworth & C. Hertzog (Eds.), *Aging and cognition: Research methodologies and empirical applications*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) personality, temperament, character, inventory, ISBN: 978-1-4338-0454-0
- Referens:** Maitland, S.B., Nyberg, L., Bäckman, L., Nilsson, L.-G., & Adolfsson, R. (2009). On the structure of personality: Are there separate temperament and character factors. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 47(3), 180-184.

- Abstract:** The Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) is a widely used measure of psychobiological aspects of personality. Theoretically, the TCI is defined as comprising four temperament and three character factors. Most previous examinations of the factor structure have used exploratory factor methods with mixed results. We used confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) to examine the TCI in a sample of 2423 adults aged 35–90 years (1093 women, 1330 men) from the Betula study. Support for the seven TCI factors was mixed. Models including second-order factors provided no evidence that the seven first-order TCI factors reflect higher-order temperament and character constructs. Our findings provide no support that individual differences on the seven first-order TCI factors reflect distinct temperament or character dimensions of personality. Whereas more complex modeling strategies rejected separate character and temperament models, the simultaneous (seven-factor) model, and the use of second-order factors; the harm avoidance, self-directedness, and cooperativeness factors were acceptable examined individually. Results for novelty seeking were marginal and self-transcendence, reward dependence and/or persistence factors were not acceptable.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal structural equation modelling, personality theory, lifespan development and aging, ISSN: 0191-8869
- Referens:** Maurex, L., Zaboli, G., Wiens, S., Åsberg, M., Leopardi, R., & Öhman, A. (2009). Emotionally controlled decision-making and a gene variant related to serotonin synthesis in women with borderline personality disorder. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 50(1), 5-10.
- Abstract:** The Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) was used to examine (i) social decision-making in women with borderline personality disorder (BPD), and (ii) the relationship between impaired decision-making and the tryptophan hydroxylase-1 (TPH-1) gene, involved in serotonin synthesis. Forty-two women with BPD and a history of suicide attempts were genotyped, and the frequency of a TPH-1 haplotype previously uniquely associated with BPD was calculated. The BPD group scored significantly lower than a control group in the IGT. Furthermore, the TPH-1 haplotype displayed a significantly higher frequency in BPD participants with impaired decision making, compared to BPD participants with normal scores. These findings suggest that impaired decision-making as determined by the IGT is a feature of BPD and may be (i) associated with serotonin dysfunction, and (ii) possibly relevant for suicidal behavior.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal social decision making, serotonin synthesis, borderline personality disorder, gene variants, tryptophan hydroxylase gene, emotional control, ISSN: 0036-5564
- Referens:** Mellner, C., Astvik, W., & Aronsson, G. (2009). Vågar tillbaka – En uppföljningsstudie av psykologiska och praktiska förutsättningar för återgång i arbete efter långtidssjukskrivning med stöd av en arbetsgivarring. [Return to work after long-term sickleave through work turn-over. A follow-up study.] *Arbete och hälsa*, 43(10).
- Abstract:** Föreliggande rapport utgör andra delen i en studie av 20 långtidssjukskrivna och deras försök att inom ramen för en arbetsgivarring komma tillbaka till arbetslivet. Fokus i den första rapporten låg på en beskrivning av individens arbetshistoria samt upplevda hinder och vändpunkter på vägen mot en ny arbets- och livssituation. I föreliggande studie var syftet att utifrån ett individperspektiv identifiera och analysera individuella förhållningssätt och yttre förutsättningar för arbetsbyten bland de långtidssjukskrivna. I studien ingick 20 personer som under hösten 2004 påbörjat ett samarbete med vägledare vid en arbetsgivarring i Stockholm. Uppföljningsstudien genomfördes vårvintern 2006 och bygger på intervjuer med 19 individer. Resultaten visade att sammanlagt nio av dessa hade kommit ur sin sjukskrivning och helt eller delvis övergått till nya arbetsuppgifter hos den gamla arbetsgivaren, helt ny arbetsplats/yrke eller till studier. I analyserna framträdde betydelsen av psykologiska aspekter såsom trygghet, stöd och självkänsla, men inte oväntat fann vi att återgång också på ett påtagligt sätt hör samman med praktiska förutsättningar i termer av adekvat sjukvård och behandling, ekonomiska förutsättningar, möjligheter till omskolning, väglednings- och arbetsförmedlingstjänster. Det återfanns även ett tydligt samspel mellan dessa praktiska förutsättningar och individens psykiska välbefinnande och förmåga att själv agera för att ta sig ur långtidssjukskrivningen. Studiens resultat visar på behovet av att utveckla en sammanfattande psykologisk teori om processen tillbaka till arbetslivet efter en lång sjukskrivning där individrelaterade begrepp som stöd, trygghet, självkänsla och självförtroende, ansvarsfördelning och strategier är byggstenar, men där också institutionsrelaterade begrepp behöver formuleras och ingå.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report långtidssjukskrivning, arbetsbyte, rehabilitering, inläsning, arbetsgivarring, ISBN: 978-91-85971-17-6, ISSN: 0346-7821
- Referens:** Moe, R., & Mothander, P.R. (2009). Kartläggning av vansker hos sped- och småbarn. [Infant mental health assessment.] *Tidsskrift for Norsk Psykologforening*, 46(8), 749-756.
- Abstract:** This paper presents the results of a study where disorders were diagnosed using the Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and the Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood (DC: 0-3) at Nic Waals Institute (NWI), in Oslo, Norway. During a three-year period 138 children under four who were referred to a parent-infant clinic, and were assessed and independently classified using both the DC: 0-3 and the ICD-10 systems. Fifty nine per cent of the children received a DC 0-3, Axis I classification. Regulatory disorders, disorders of affect and traumatic stress disorders were the most common diagnoses. Forty eight per cent received a DC: 0-3 Axis II classification of relationship disorder and 27 % received classifications in both DC: 0-3 Axes I and II.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal DC: 0-3, ICD-10, child, health assessment, ISSN: 0332-6470
- Referens:** Moran, P., af Klinteberg, B., Batty, D., & Vågerö, D. (2009). Childhood intelligence predicts hospitalisation with personality disorder in adulthood: Evidence from a population-based study in Sweden. *Journal of Personality Disorder*, 23(5), 535-540.
- Abstract:** Although low pre-morbid IQ is an established risk factor for severe mental illness, its association with personality disorder (PD) is unclear. We set out to examine whether there is a prospective association between childhood intelligence and PD in adulthood. Using a population-based prospective cohort study, we linked childhood IQ scores to routinely collected hospital discharge records in adulthood. Lower IQ scores were related to higher risk of being hospitalized with a PD across the full range of IQ scores, (odds ratio per one SD increase in IQ was 0.60; 95% CI: 0.49–0.75; p(trend) = 0.001). Adjusting for potential confounding variables had virtually no impact. We conclude that low childhood IQ predicts hospitalization with PD and may be an important factor in the development of PD.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal childhood intelligence, hospitalization, personality disorder, ISSN: 0885-579X

- Referens:** Mäntylä, T., Del Missier, F., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2009). Age differences in multiple measures of time-based prospective memory. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition*, 16, 708-720.
- Abstract:** This study examined time-based prospective memory performance in relation to age, monitoring strategy and dual-task demands. Young, middle-aged and older adults (N = 115) completed a prospective memory task, in which they indicated the passing of time every 5 min while listening to a short story (low task demands) or completing a series of cognitive tasks (high task demands). Young and older adults showed similar patterns of monitoring behavior, with low rates of clock checking during the early phase of each 5-min interval, followed by linearly accelerating monitoring functions. However, to obtain the same level of prospective memory performance older adults needed more frequent clock checks than young adults. Furthermore, older adults' compensatory monitoring strategy was associated with an additional cost in primary task performance. Finally, increased primary task demands shifted age differences in prospective memory from monitoring frequency to response accuracy. These findings suggest that goal-directed behavior requires efficient task coordination and resource allocation, and that age-related differences in time-based prospective memory should be evaluated by using multiple outcome measures.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal age differences, time-based prospective memory, ISSN: 1382-5585
- Referens:** Naghavi, H.R., Lind, J., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Nyberg, L. (2009). Personality traits predict response to novel and familiar stimuli in the hippocampal region. *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*, 173(2), 94-99.
- Abstract:** Current evidence from genetic, neurochemical, and clinical research supports the notion that a combination of high novelty seeking and low harm avoidance traits (NS-ha) is reliably dissociable from the opposite personality profile (i.e., low novelty seeking and high harm avoidance, ns-HA). Little is known, however, about how the differences between these two types of personality are regulated by brain function. Here we used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and recruited two groups of individuals, one group with the NS-ha profile and the other group with the ns-HA profile, to examine whether there is a difference between the two groups in their brain response to novel versus familiar word stimuli. Results revealed a differential pattern of response in an area in the hippocampal region, with the NS-ha group showing a greater sensitivity to novel stimuli and the ns-HA group demonstrating a greater response to familiar stimuli. We conclude that the response pattern to novel and familiar stimuli in the hippocampal region has a role in mediating differences between the NS-ha and ns-HA temperamental profiles.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal novelty seeking, harm avoidance, novelty detection, functional magnetic resonance imaging, ISSN: 0925-4927
- Referens:** Nagy, Z., Ashburner, J., Andersson, J., Jbabdi, S., Draganski, B., Skare, S., Böhm, B., Smedler, A.-C., Forssberg, H., & Lagercrantz, H. (2009). Structural correlates of preterm birth in the adolescent brain. *Pediatrics*, 124(5), e964-972.
- Abstract:** Objective: The Stockholm Neonatal Project involves a prospective, cross-sectional, population-based, cohort monitored for 12 to 17 years after birth; it was started with the aim of investigating the long-term structural correlates of preterm birth and comparing findings with reports on similar cohorts.
- Methods: High-resolution anatomic and diffusion tensor imaging data measuring diffusion in 30 directions were collected by using a 1.5-T MRI scanner. A total of 143 adolescents (12.8-17.7 years of age) participated in the study, including 74 formerly preterm infants with birth weights of
- Results: The formerly preterm individuals possessed 8.8% smaller GM volume and 9.4% smaller WM volume. The GM and WM volumes of individuals depended on gestational age and birth weight. The reduction in GM could be attributed bilaterally to the temporal lobes, central, prefrontal, orbitofrontal, and parietal cortices, caudate nuclei, hippocampi, and thalami. Lower fractional anisotropy was observed in the posterior corpus callosum, fornix, and external capsules.
- Conclusions: Although preterm birth was found to be a risk factor regarding long-term structural brain development, the outcome was milder than in previous reports. This may be attributable to differences in social structure and neonatal care practices.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal preterm, MRI, diffusion tensor imaging, longitudinal, ISSN: 0031-4005
- Referens:** Nelson, J.K., Reuter-Lorenz, P.A., Persson, J., Sylvester, C.-Y.C., & Jonides, J. (2009). Mapping interference resolution across task domains: A shared control process in left inferior frontal gyrus. *Brain Research*, 1256, 92-100.
- Abstract:** Work in functional neuroimaging has mapped interference resolution processing onto left inferior frontal regions for both verbal working memory and a variety of semantic processing tasks. The proximity of the identified regions from these different tasks suggests the existence of a common, domain-general interference resolution mechanism. The current research specifically tests this idea in a within-subject design using fMRI to assess the activation associated with variable selection requirements in a semantic retrieval task (verb generation) and a verbal working memory task with a trial-specific proactive interference manipulation (recent-probes). High interference trials on both tasks were associated with activity in the midventrolateral region of the left inferior frontal gyrus, and the regions activated in each task strongly overlapped. The results indicate that an elemental component of executive control associated with interference resolution during retrieval from working memory and from semantic memory can be mapped to a common portion of the left inferior frontal gyrus.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal prefrontal cortex, cognitive control, magnetic resonance imaging, working memory, ISSN: 0006-8993
- Referens:** Nilsson, E., & Wahlin, Å. (2009). Diabetes and elevated glycosylated haemoglobin: Episodic memory and utilisation of cognitive support. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 21(2-3), 388-405.
- Abstract:** Associations between diabetes and episodic memory performance were examined under varying levels of cognitive support at encoding and retrieval in a population-based sample of persons 35-85 years old. Participants were divided into diagnostic groups: (1) persons with diabetes (n=125), (2) persons without

diabetes diagnosis but with elevated levels of glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA-sub(1c); n=151), and (3) persons without diabetes or elevated HbA-sub(1c) (n=2489). Among participants 65 years of age and younger, Group 1 performed at significantly lower levels than Groups 2 and 3. Among participants 70 years of age or older, Group 2 performed at the lowest level. The results are discussed in relation to varying underdiagnosis of diabetes across age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal diabetes, elevated glycosylated haemoglobin, episodic memory, cognitive support utilisation, encoding, retrieval, age differences, ageing, ISSN: 0954-1446

Referens: Nilsson, J.E., & Lindgren, T. (2009). Applied psychology in Sweden: A brief report on its role, ambitions, and limitations. In L.H. Gerstein, P.P. Heppner, S. Aegisdóttir, S.A. Leung, & K.L. Norsworthy, (Eds.), *International Handbook of Cross-Cultural Counseling: Cultural Assumptions and practices worldwide* (pp. 321-328). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Abstract: The Handbook of International Counseling is an effort to bring together the current practices, values, attitudes and beliefs about counseling from countries around the globe. The editors have selected leading experts in the field of counseling in a wide and culturally representative group of countries throughout the world. This book will be the first volume that undertakes such an ambitious goal in the field of counseling.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) applied psychology, Sweden, counseling, ISBN: 9781412959551

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2009). Integration of Cognitive Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience in Studies on Aging and Other Research Fields. *Acta Psychologica Sinica*, 41(11), 1037-1039.

Abstract: Guest editorial article with no abstract.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal editorial, cognitive neuroscience, aging, ISSN: 0439-755X

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., & Nilsson, E. (2009). Overweight and cognition. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 50, 660-667.

Abstract: There is a growing concern among health authorities that an increasing number of people in the Western world become overweight and even obese. It is well known that obesity is related to several diseases (e.g., diabetes, stroke, and high blood pressure) and that such diseases related to obesity lead to early death. It has also been discussed whether overweight and obesity in themselves or in relation to such diseases lead to cognitive decline. On the basis of data from a large, population-based, prospective study we examined three cognitive domains: episodic memory, semantic memory, and spatial ability. Two body measures were used to define normal weight and overweight, body-mass index and waist/hip ratio. Although these two body measures reveal quite different prevalence data of overweight, the associations between overweight and cognition are similar. For episodic memory, overweight interacts with age, but when controlling for hypertension, stroke and diabetes, this interaction disappears. For semantic memory, normal weight participants outperform overweight participants even after controlling for these diseases. For spatial ability, the well-established advantage for men holds for young-old and old-old normal-weight participants. For overweight participants, this advantage holds for middle-age participants only. We conclude that there is a weight-cognition relationship even after controlling for obesity-related diseases. The results are discussed in terms of possible biological mechanisms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal overweight, cognition, semantic memory, episodic memory, spatial ability, body-mass index, waist-hip ratio, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Sternäng, O., Rönnlund, M., & Nyberg, L. (2009). Challenging the notion of an early-onset of cognitive decline. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 30(4), 521-524.

Abstract: Salthouse claims that cognitive aging starts around 20 years of age. The basis for this claim is cross-sectional data. He dismisses longitudinal data, which typically show the cognitive decline to start much later, around 60 years of age. He states that longitudinal data cannot be trusted because they are flawed. There is a confounding between the effects of maturation and retest effects. We challenge Salthouse's strong claim on four accounts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal age differences, cognitive decline, cognitive functioning, trends, neurobiology, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Alvarsson, J., Rådsten-Ekman, M., & Bolin, K. (2009b). Loudness of fountain and road traffic sounds in a city park. Proceedings of the *Sixteenth International Congress on Sound and Vibration*. Krakow, Poland: International Congress on Sound and Vibration.

Abstract: Auditory masking of unwanted sounds by wanted sounds has been suggested as an approach to soundscape improvement. Anecdotal evidence exists on successful applications, for instance use of fountain sounds for masking road traffic noise in urban parks. However, basic research on auditory masking of environmental sounds is lacking. Therefore, we conducted two listening experiments on auditory masking, using binaural recordings from a city park in Stockholm exposed to traffic noise from a main road and sound from a large fountain located in the centre of the park. In Experiment 1, 12 listeners assessed the loudness of road traffic noise and fountain sounds from recordings at various distances from road, with or without the fountain turned on. In Experiment 2, the same listeners assessed loudness of manipulated sound levels of singular or combined road traffic or fountain sounds. The results of Experiment 1 showed that the fountain sound reduced the loudness of road traffic noise close to the fountain, and that the fountain sound was equally loud or louder than the road traffic noise in a region 20-30 m around the fountain. This suggests that fountain sounds may add to the quality of city park soundscape by reducing the loudness of the (presumably unwanted) traffic noise. On the other hand, results from both experiments showed that road traffic noise was harder to mask than fountain sound. Furthermore, Experiment 2 showed that partial loudness of both sources was considerably less than expected from a model of energetic masking. This suggests that informational masking due to target-masker similarity may reduce the overall masking effect of environmental sounds.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings auditory masking, soundscape, loudness perception

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Rådsten-Ekman, M., Lundén, P., & Becker, P. (2009). Perceptual evaluation of a real

time auralization tool. In J. Kang (Ed.), *Euronoise 2009: Action on noise in Europe*. Edinburgh: Institute of Acoustics.

Abstract: This paper illustrates the use of psychoacoustic methods and multivariate statistics for perceptual evaluation of auralizations. In four experiments, listeners assessed binaural recordings and auralizations of the same sound sources, using a newly developed tool for real time auralization of room acoustics. The recorded signals were music and speech reproduced by a loudspeaker in a classroom and an auditorium. Listeners assessed (a) perceived realism of recorded versus auralized sounds, (b) perceived similarity of pair wise presented sounds, (c) perceived intelligibility of spoken words, and (d) a set of perceptual attributes of sounds, using eight semantic differential scales. The results showed that listeners could discriminate between recorded and auralized sounds, although they were perceived as equally realistic. Analysis showed that auralized sounds were perceived as less full and more metallic than recorded sounds, and auralized speech were easier to catch (hear, understand) than the recorded speech. The next step of this ongoing research is to conduct psychoacoustic analysis in order to identify acoustic differences between recorded and auralized sounds that may explain their perceptual differences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings auralization, perceived realism, method development

Referens: [Norberg, J., Peira, N., & Wiens, S.](#) (in press). Never mind the spider: Late positive potentials to phobic threat at fixation are unaffected by perceptual load. *Psychophysiology*.

Abstract: Research suggests that processing of emotional stimuli may be eliminated if a concurrent task places sufficient demands on attentional resources. To test whether this holds for stimuli with strong emotional significance, pictures of spiders as well as mushrooms were presented at fixation to spider-fearful and non-fearful participants. Concurrently, perceptual load was manipulated in two levels with a peripheral letter discrimination task. Results of event-related potentials showed that compared with non-fearful participants, spider-fearful participants showed greater late positive potentials (LPP) to spiders than mushrooms, which provides a manipulation check that spiders were emotionally meaningful to spider-fearful participants. Critically, this effect was not affected by level of perceptual load. These findings suggest that strong emotional stimuli at fixation may resist manipulations of perceptual load.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion, fear, attention

Referens: Nyberg, L., Andersson, M., Forsgren, L., Jakobsson-Mo, S., Larsson, A., Marklund, P., Nilsson, L.-G., Riklund, K., & Bäckman, L. (2009). Striatal dopamine D2 binding is related to frontal BOLD response during updating of long-term memory representations. *NeuroImage*, 46, 1194-1199.

Abstract: Multi-modal brain imaging was used to examine the relation between individual differences in resting-state striatal dopamine D2 binding and the magnitude of prefrontal BOLD activation during updating of long-term memory (LTM) representations. Increased activity in the left prefrontal cortex was observed when LTM updating was required, and there was a positive correlation between striatal D2 activity and the magnitude of left prefrontal activity during updating. These findings support predictions from neurocomputational models of a relation of dopaminergic neurotransmission to transient cognitive operations and related brain activity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal multi-modal brain imaging, memory, striatal dopamine D2 binding, BOLD, ISSN: 1053-8119

Referens: Näslund, J., & Ögren, M.-L. (in press). *Grupphandledning. Forskning och erfarenhet från olika verksamhetsområden*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract: Handledning i grupp tillämpas idag inom ett flertal verksamhetsområden. Vår ambition med denna bok är att den ska komma till nytta för läsare som är intresserade av och arbetar med handledning i grupp inom områden som vård, omsorg, socialt arbete, pedagogik, psykoterapi, konsultation, organisation, ledarskap och forskning. Vi tänker oss att boken kan ha någonting väsentligt att bidra med för personer såväl i ledningsfunktioner (chefer, utbildningsanordnare, kursansvariga) som handledare och handledda.

Grupphandledning används idag i många olika sammanhang. Gruppen som pedagogiskt forum har kommit att visa sig vara en viktig del i arbetet, förutsatt att man har kunskap om den lilla gruppens grundläggande mekanismer. Det finns stora vinster att göra och samtidigt väsentliga "felskär" att undvika. Just detta spännande och paradoxala tema är bokens röda tråd.

Syftet med boken är att belysa grupphandledning inom några centrala verksamhets- och utbildningsområden där handledning i grupp förekommer. Vår strävan har varit att belysa grupphandledningens möjligheter och utmaningar samt att inspirera och fördjupa kunskapen om grupphandledning inom olika verksamheter utifrån såväl ett "praktikerperspektiv" som från aktuell forskning och teori inom området.

Det finns förstås en rad andra viktiga verksamhetsområden där grupphandledning tillämpas, men som av utrymmesskäl inte kunnat belysas i denna bok. Vår förhoppning är dock att de områden som getts utrymme i denna bok kan inspirera till diskussion och utveckling inom och mellan olika verksamheter. Det har varit angeläget att samla författare med mångårig erfarenhet av såväl praktisk tillämpning som forskning inom handlednings- och grupp/organisations- området. Vardagliga exempel på frågeställningar som brukar aktualiseras inom grupphandledningens olika tillämpningsområden har tagits som utgångspunkt och exemplifieras.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) grupphandledning

Referens: Ollendick, T.H., Öst, L.-G., Reuterskiöld, L., Costa, N., Cederlund, R., Sirbu, C., Davis III, T.E. & Jarrett, M.A. (2009). One-session treatment of specific phobias in youth: A randomized clinical trial in the United States and Sweden. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 77(3), 504-516.

Abstract: One hundred and ninety-six youth, ages 7-16, who fulfilled Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed.) criteria for various specific phobias were randomized to a one-session exposure treatment, education support treatment, or a wait list control group. After the waiting period, the wait list participants were offered treatment and, if interested, rerandomized to 1 of the 2 active treatments. The phobias were assessed with semistructured diagnostic interviews, clinician severity ratings, and behavioral avoidance tests, whereas fears, general anxiety, depression, and behavior problems were assessed with self- and parent report measures. Assessments were completed pretreatment, posttreatment, and at 6 months following treatment. Results showed that both treatment conditions were superior to the wait list control condition and that 1-

session exposure treatment was superior to education support treatment on clinician ratings of phobic severity, percentage of participants who were diagnosis free, child ratings of anxiety during the behavioral avoidance test, and treatment satisfaction as reported by the youth and their parents. There were no differences on self-report measures. Treatment effects were maintained at follow-up. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal specific phobias, children and adolescents, randomized control trial, cognitive behavior therapy, treatment outcome, one-session treatment, exposure therapy, ISSN: 0022-006X

Referens: Olofsson, J.K., Nordin, S., Wiens, S., Hedner, M., Nilsson, L.-G., & Larsson, M. (in press). Odor identification impairment in carriers of ApoE-e4 is independent of dementia. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract: The ApoE gene is expressed in olfactory brain structures and is believed to play a role in neuronal regenerative processes as well as in development of Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common form of dementia. The 4 allele has been reported to be associated with compromised odor identification ability in the elderly, and this deficit has been interpreted as a sign of pre-diagnostic AD. However, because it has not been demonstrated that the relationship between the 4 allele and odor identification is mediated by dementia, it is possible that the 4 allele may have an effect on odor identification over and above any effects of dementia. The present study investigated effects of ApoE-status on odor identification in a large, population-based sample (n = 1236) of adults (45–80 years), who were assessed for dementia at time of testing and 5 years later. The results showed that the 4 allele was associated with an odor identification deficit among elderly participants (75–80). Critically, this effect remained after current and pre-diagnostic dementia, vocabulary, global cognitive status and health variables were partialled out. The present results suggest that the ApoE gene plays a role in olfactory functioning that is independent of dementia conversion within 5 years.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ApoE, odor identification, olfaction, aging, Alzheimer's disease, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Olofsson, J.K., Rönnlund, M., Nordin, S., Nyberg, L., Nilsson, L.-G., & Larsson, M. (2009). Odor identification deficit as a predictor of five-year global cognitive change: Interactive effects with age and APOE-e4. *Behavior Genetics*, 39(5), 496-503.

Abstract: Olfactory impairments are present in common neurodegenerative disorders and predict conversion to dementia in non-demented individuals with cognitive impairment. In cognitively intact elderly, evidence is sparse regarding the role of olfactory deficits in predicting cognitive impairment. The present study investigated predictors of five-year prospective decline in the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) in a large (n=501), population-based sample of elderly (65-90 years) individuals. All participants were genotyped for the ApoE gene, assessed for health factors, and were non-demented at the baseline assessment. After partialling out the influences of demographic and health-factors at baseline and dementia at follow-up, poor odor identification ability in combination with older age and the ApoE-ε4 allele predicted larger prospective global cognitive decline. This effect could not be produced by a vocabulary test. In sum, the findings suggest that an olfactory deficit can dissociate between benign and malign global cognitive development in non-demented, very old ε4-carriers, who are at high risk of developing dementia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, genetics, aging, dementia, ISSN: 0001-8244

Referens: Patching, G.R., Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2009). Time order-effects in timed brightness and size discrimination of paired visual stimuli: Relations to elementary processing capacity. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, B. Bargary, C. Martyn, & H. Schmidt (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2009*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Psychophysics. Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: An aim of the present paper is to examine changes in the magnitude and direction of time order-effects with changes in the physical magnitude of the stimuli, overall levels of performance, and with changes in load processing capacity. Increments and decrements in performance are gauged by means of the steepness of psychometric and chronometric functions. Load processing capacity is assessed by dividing integrated hazard functions for stimuli varying congruently along the dimensions of both size and brightness by the sum of those for stimuli varying along either dimension alone. Taken altogether the findings suggest that time-order effects in timed brightness and size discrimination are perceptual, and the relative sensory weighting of stimulus magnitudes related to the alertness of participants and their capacity to process the stimuli. Implications of these findings for common random walk and diffusion models of sensory discrimination are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) visual perception, psychophysics, order-effects

Referens: Peira, N., Golkar, A., Larsson, M., & Wiens, S. (in press). What you fear will appear: Change detection in spider fear. *Experimental Psychology*.

Abstract: Various experimental tasks suggest that fear guides attention. However, because these tasks often lack ecological validity, it is unclear to what extent results from these tasks can be generalized to real-life situations. In change detection tasks, a brief interruption of the visual input (i.e. a blank interval or a scene cut) often results in undetected changes in the scene. This set up resembles real-life viewing behavior and was used here to increase ecological validity of the attentional task without compromising control over the stimuli presented. Spider-fearful and non-fearful women detected schematic spiders and flowers that were added to one of two identical background pictures that alternated with a brief blank in between them (i.e., flicker paradigm). Results showed that spider-fearful women detected spiders (but not flowers) faster than did non-fearful women. Because spiders and flowers had similar low-level features, these findings suggest that fear guides attention on the basis of object features rather than simple low-level features.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion, attention, change blindness

Referens: Pendrill, L.R., Berglund, B., Cancedda, A., Crenna, F., Drnovsek, J., Emardson, R., Gersak, G., Goodman, T., Gröning, M., Harris, S., Högberg, A., van der Heijden, G., Kallinen, K., Quinti, G., Ravaja, N., & Rossi, G.B. (in press). Measuring with Persons: A European Network. *Measure - The Journal of Measurement Science, NCSL International*.

Abstract: The European 'Measuring the Impossible' Network MINET promotes new research activities in measurement dependent on human perception and/or interpretation. This includes the perceived attributes of products and

services, such as quality or desirability, and societal parameters such as security and well-being. Work has aimed at consensus about how 'generic' metrological issues: a) Measurement concepts & terminology, b) Measurement techniques, c) Measurement uncertainty, d) Decision-making & impact assessment, can be applied specifically to the 'Measurement of Persons' in terms of 'Man as a Measurement Instrument' and 'Measuring Man'. Some of the main achievements of MINET include a research repository with glossary; training course; book; series of workshops; think tanks and study visits, which have brought together a unique constellation of researchers from physics, metrology, physiology, psychophysics, psychology and sociology. Metrology (quality-assured measurement) in this area is relatively underdeveloped, despite great potential for innovation, and extends beyond traditional physiological metrology in that it also deals with measurement with all human senses as well as mental and behavioural processes. This is particularly relevant in applications where humans are an important component of critical systems, where for instance health and safety are at stake.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal measurement, human perception, interperception

Referens: Pingel, B., Schenck-Gustafsson, K., & Fridner, A. (2009). *HOUPE-RAPPORTEN 2009. Om ojämställdheten bland läkare - rapport från HOUPE-studien i Sverige*. Stockholm: Stockholms läns landsting.

Abstract: HOUPE-projektet, Health and Organisation among University Hospital Physicians in Europe, är ett internationellt forskningsprojekt med syftet att förebygga arbetsrelaterad ohälsa bland läkare på universitetssjukhus. Deltagande länder är Sverige, Norge, Island och Italien. I HOUPE-projektet analyseras olika samband mellan läkares arbetsvillkor och hälsa. I den svenska delen av projektet är jämställdhet en viktig aspekt i arbetsvillkoren. Betoningen på jämställdhet motiverades speciellt av de kvinnliga läkarnas sämre hälsa och därmed långa sjukskrivningar. Ambitionen för projektets genomförande har varit att alla moment i forskningsprocessen ska styras av demokratiska hänsynstaganden vilket bland annat inneburit att HOUPE-projektets forskningsresultat implementerats i organisationen genom återkopplingsmöten. Vid återkopplingsmötena hade läkarna möjlighet att dels samtala kring resultaten, dels ge förslag på hur man skulle kunna komma tillrätta med de förhållanden på klinikerna som lett till att många läkare uppfattar sig utsatta för alltför hög stress. Sammanlagt deltog tio procent av läkarkåren i återkopplingsmöten. Några av de minst diskuterade aspekterna på arbetsmiljön var utbrändhet, mobbing och jämställdhet. Läkarnas syn på jämställdhetsfrågan var, att den i regel inte utgjorde något problem, men om det förekom så var problematiken kopplad till kvinnors sätt att vara.

Typ och Nyckelord: Rapport jämställdhet, läkare, återkopplingsmöten

Referens: Pixton, T.S., Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2009). Detectability and perceived degree of facial happiness, anger, and emotion: The role of the particular stimuli. In M.A. Elliott, S. Antonijevic, S. Berthaud, P. Mulcahy, C. Martyn, B. Bargery & H. Schmidt (Eds.), *Fechner Day 09*. Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 393-398). Galway, Ireland: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: The purpose was to elucidate further Pixton's (2007, 2008) results. Thirty participants (8 men, 22 women) viewed pictures of facial expressions (Tottenham et al., 2009) with three presentation times (12.50, 18.75, 25.00 ms) and completed a detection (Part 1) and a rating (Part 2) task. In Part 1, participants answered "yes" if they thought the face was emotional and "no" if the face was not emotional. In Part 2, they rated each face stimulus on each of three scales (anger, happiness, and emotionality). "Neutral" faces were not rated as quite neutral on the different scales. The d' values were higher for happy than for angry faces. When standardizing the d' values for each face type through division by its Euclidean distance from the "neutral" face in the scaled emotion space, a male superiority effect appeared for both happy and angry faces. Together with Pixton's results, this suggests that when investigating the detectability of emotions, account must be taken of the particular stimuli used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) face perception, emotion, signal detection

Referens: Preisler, G. (2009). The situation for the deaf in Sweden. In D.F. Moores & M.S. Miller (Eds.), *Deaf People Around the World: Educational and Social Perspectives* (pp. 231-244). Washington: Gallaudet University Press.

Abstract: In *Deaf People Around the World: Educational and Social Perspectives*, the leading researchers in 30 nations describe the shared developmental, social, and educational issues facing deaf people filtered through the prism of unique national, regional, ethnic, and racial realities. Editors Donald F. Moores and Margery S. Miller have organized this remarkable collection in five major sections: Asia/Pacific, the Middle East and Africa, Europe, North and South America, and International Developments, which includes the International Committee on Sports for the Deaf and the World Federation of the Deaf. *Deaf People Around the World* reveals that deaf people generally have gained a sense of confidence, empowerment, and global awareness of their shared experience. Many have seen significant improvement in their lives from greater educational and professional opportunities. Finally, more deaf leaders argue that the pathological model of deafness must be abandoned to continue this marked progress for deaf people around the world.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) deaf, Sweden, ISBN: 978-1-56368-410-4

Referens: Pudas, S., Persson, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (2009). Maintenance and Manipulation in Working Memory: Differential Ventral and Dorsal Frontal Cortex fMRI Activity. *Acta Psychologica Sinica*, 41(11), 1054-1062.

Abstract: A verbal working memory protocol was designed and evaluated on a group of healthy younger adults in preparation for a large-scale functional magnetic resonance (fMRI) study on aging and memory. Letters were presented in two critical conditions: (i) maintenance, in which letters were to be memorized and kept in mind over a four second interval, and (ii) manipulation, in which letters were shifted forward in alphabetical order, and the new order was kept in mind. Analyses of fMRI data showed that the protocol elicited reliable activation in the frontal cortex, with manipulation producing more extensive activation patterns, both in whole-brain analyses and in predefined regions of interest (ROIs). There was also a distinction between dorsal and ventral lateral prefrontal regions, such that manipulation elicited more dorsolateral prefrontal activation. The protocol also elicited activation in various subcortical areas, previously associated with working-memory tasks. It was concluded that this working memory protocol is appropriate for investigating age-related changes in frontal-

cortex functioning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal frontal cortex, fMRI, working memory, maintenance, manipulation, ISSN: 0439-755X

Referens: Rana, A.K.M.M., Wahlin, Å., Streatfield, P.K., & Kabir, Z.N. (2009). The association of bone and joint diseases with health-related quality of life among elderly people: A population-based cross-sectional study in rural Bangladesh. *Ageing & Society, 29*(5), 727-743.

Abstract: This study examined the cross-sectional association of bone and joint diseases with health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among 850 randomly sampled people aged 60 or more years in a rural area of Bangladesh. Information about arthritis, back and joint pain was collected through self-reports and two physicians' assessments at a health centre. Health-related quality of life was measured using a multi-dimensional generic instrument designed for older people that has questions on the construct's physical, psychological, social, economic, spiritual and environmental dimensions. Bivariate analyses showed that the most negative effects of bone and joint diseases were on the physical and psychological dimensions. Hierarchical linear regression analyses revealed that joint pain, whether doctor-diagnosed or self-reported, and self-reported back pain were all associated with lower HRQoL scores and accounted for almost 20 per cent of the variation (adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, household size, income, expenditure and occupation). The analyses further revealed that women with self-reported back pain had significantly lower psychological, environmental and overall HRQoL scores than equivalent men, while self-reported joint pain was associated with significantly lower scores only for the environmental dimension. The strong association of bone and joint diseases with HRQoL underscores the importance of regarding these illnesses as public health problems.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal bone and joint diseases, HRQoL, older people, developing countries, Bangladesh, ISSN: 0144-686X

Referens: Rana, A.K.M.M., Wahlin, Å., Stålsby Lundborg, C., & Kabir, Z.N. (2009). Impact of health education on health-related quality of life among elderly persons: Results from a community-based intervention study in rural Bangladesh. *Health Promotion International, 24*(1), 36-45.

Abstract: This study examines the change in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among (60 years) elderly persons as a result of health education intervention. A community-based intervention study was performed in eight randomly selected villages (Intervention: $n = 4$; Control: $n = 4$) in rural Bangladesh. A total of 1135 elderly persons was selected for this study. The analyses include 839 participants (Intervention: $n = 425$; Control: $n = 414$) who participated in both baseline and post-intervention surveys. Participants in the intervention area were further stratified into compliant ($n = 315$) and non-compliant ($n = 110$) groups based on the reported compliance to the intervention activities. The intervention includes, for example, physical activity, advice on healthy food intake and other aspects of management. To create an enabling environment, social awareness was provided by means of information about the contribution of and challenges faced by elderly persons at home and the community, including information about elderly persons' health and health care. The intervention activities were provided to the elderly persons, caregivers, household members and community people for 15 months. The HRQoL was assessed using a multi-dimensional generic instrument designed for elderly persons. Multivariate analyses revealed that in the non-compliant group the probabilities of increased scores were less likely in overall HRQoL (OR 0.52, 95% CI 0.32-0.82). Among the Control group, increased scores were less likely in the physical (OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.54-0.99), social (OR 0.37, 95% CI 0.27-0.50), spiritual (OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.34-0.94), environment (OR 0.36, 95% CI 0.26-0.49) dimensions and overall HRQoL (OR 0.44, 95% CI 0.32-0.59) (adjusted for age, sex, literacy, marital status and economic status). This study concludes that provision of community-based health education intervention might be a potential public health initiative to enhance the HRQoL in old age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health-related quality of life, elderly, health education, Bangladesh, rural, ISSN: 0957-4824

Referens: Ranyard, R., & Svenson, O. (in press). Verbal Data and Decision Process Analysis. In M. Schulte-Mecklenbeck, A. Kuehberger & R. Ranyard (Eds.), *A handbook of process tracing methods for decision research*. New York: Psychology Press.

Abstract: This chapter presents a range of methods for eliciting and analyzing verbal data with the purposes of describing decision processes and testing theories about them. The methods are described in detail and their strengths and weaknesses are examined and evaluated.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) decision making, cognitive processes, process methods, verbal data

Referens: Rasool, C., Jungert, T., Hau, S., Edvardsson-Stiwne, E., & Andersson, G. (2009). Ethnocultural empathy among students in healthcare education. *Evaluation & the Health Professions, 32*(3), 300-313.

Abstract: In a multicultural society, ethnocultural empathy has become an important element in most health settings and development of this capacity has become a central component for health care professionals in their interactions with patients and clients. In this study, differences in basic empathy and ethnocultural empathy were explored in a sample of 365 undergraduate students at the beginning and end of four master's programs in health care (medicine, psychology, nursing, and social work). Results showed that it was mainly psychology students in the first semester who had significantly higher general empathic skills and ethnocultural empathic skills compared to students in the other study programs. Few signs of differences between students in their first and in later semesters were obtained. The observed differences may be explained by (a) levels of admission grades and applications requirements or (b) different cultures and expectations from the surrounding milieu in the investigated study programs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal empathy, health care, culture, education, ISSN: 0163-2787

Referens: Reuterskiöld, L. (2009). *Fears, anxieties and cognitive-behavioral treatment of specific phobias in youth*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The present dissertation consists of three empirical studies on children and adolescents presenting with various specific phobias in Stockholm, Sweden and in Virginia, USA. The overall aim was to contribute to our understanding of childhood fears, anxiety and phobias and to evaluate the efficacy and portability of a one-session treatment of specific phobias in youth. Study I tested the dimensionality of the Parental Bonding

Instrument, across three generations and for two countries, and examined if parenting behaviors of indifference and overprotection were associated with more anxiety problems in children. The results showed that the four-factor representation of parental behavior provided an adequate fit for the instrument across informants. Perceived overprotection was associated with significantly more anxiety symptoms and comorbid diagnosis in children. Study II explored parent-child agreement on a diagnostic screening instrument for youths. The results indicated that children scoring high on motivation at treatment entry had generally stronger parent-child agreement on co-occurring diagnoses and severity ratings. Parents reported overall more diagnoses for their children, and parents who themselves qualified for a diagnosis seemed more tuned in to their children's problematic behavior. Study III compared a one-session treatment with an education-supportive treatment condition, and a wait-list control condition for children presenting with various types of specific phobias. The results showed that both treatment conditions were superior to the wait-list control condition and that one-session exposure treatment was superior to education-supportive treatment on several measures. Treatment effects were maintained at a 6-month follow-up. Overall, the above findings suggest that the one-session treatment is portable and effective in treating a variety of specific phobias in children and adolescents.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation specific phobia, one-session treatment, child anxiety, parenting, motivation, assessment, parent diagnoses, cognitive-behavioral therapy, ISBN: 978-91-7155-794-0

Referens: Richter, A., & Näswall, K. (2009). Is coping with job insecurity possible? A gender exploration. Presented at the *XVth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 13th- 16th of May, 2009, Santiago de Compostella, Spain.

Abstract: Job insecurity has been a persistent and stable work stressor employees have to handle in today's constantly changing work environment and the last decades were additionally characterized by changes in the nature of work, such as work becoming more mentally and emotionally demanding for employees. Moreover, there have been some changes in the demographic characteristics of today's workforce such as that the employee's gender composition has altered. Nowadays, the majority of women are employed and new role demands have been put on both of the employed parents. Previous research has shown that women face more organizational as well as extra-organizational stressors. Even though today gender equality is established widely and men share and participate increasingly in taking family responsibilities, it is often still women who take the main responsibility for house work and family. Further, women reported more negative symptoms in mental health surveys compared to men and employees may deal with stress in a different fashion depending on gender. This in return contributes to different amounts of stress consequences for men and women.

In this paper I want to present a test of the relation between job insecurity and a variety of organizational and individual outcomes of job insecurity using data collected among Swedish employees. Different coping mechanisms will be taken into account as they may function as mediator variables. The model is tested separately for men and women and is compared in a multiple-group analysis to test for gender differences. In addition, breadwinner status is taken into account when considering the relationship of job insecurity and its potential consequences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, coping

Referens: Richter, A., & Näswall, K. (2009). Job insecurity, gender and the role of subjective job dependency. Presented at the *11th European Congress of Psychology*, 7th-10th of July, 2009, Oslo, Norway.

Abstract: The last decades in working life have been characterized by constant change through new technologies and globalization, which has required more flexibility of companies to stay compatible on the market. In the workforce an increased job insecurity feeling has been detected, which is associated with negative consequences for both the individual as well as the organization. Research does not yet give a conclusive answer on how job insecurity is related to gender as well as how subjective job dependency may influence the association of job insecurity and its potential consequences. This study uses a Swedish sample of accountants to test for gender differences in the moderating role of subjective job dependency, when it comes to the relationship of job insecurity with four potential outcomes (job satisfaction, affective organizational commitment, mental and physical ill-health). Results show a gender difference, which stresses the necessity for future gender research within the area of job insecurity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, subjective job dependency

Referens: Richter, A., & Näswall, K. (2009). Job insecurity, its consequences and social support. *Nätverksmöte i arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, Stockholm, 28-29 september, 2009. Abstracts (s. 25).

Abstract: A lot of change and restructuring processes have been introduced to the labour market in the last decades. This contributes to feelings of job insecurity, where individuals as well as the companies are affected negatively. However, not much is known about the relation between job insecurity and the family domain.

This study fills several current research gaps. We investigate how social support may help employees deal with their fear of losing their job, but we also study the relation between job insecurity and work-family conflict. A complex model is tested, of whether the negative effect of job insecurity on mental well-being is mediated by work-family conflict. As social support is an important factor for both workplace and family, it is tested as a moderator. In order to take gender into account, the model is tested separately for men and women.

A sample of 508 Swedish teachers was used. This questionnaire data was collected in 2004, where employees reported their experience of job insecurity, work-family conflict, mental problems as well as social support. An important result is that there was a gender difference in the relation between job insecurity and work-family conflict, which was only observed among men. Other results will be discussed in more detail. Our results imply that further research is needed with regard to job insecurity and gender. Additionally, other buffers than social support should be considered in future studies to help find strategies to reduce strain among employees.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, social support

Referens: Richter, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2009). Does leadership affect the experience of job insecurity? A Swedish hospital study. Presented at the *Work, Stress, and Health Conference: Global concerns and approaches*, 2009, 5th-8th of November, 2009, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Abstract:

During the previous and current decades, research on organizational change has investigated the role of job insecurity and its effect on the individual as well as for the organization. Two recent meta-analysis summarize the results of previous job insecurity research and concludes that this work stressor is associated with major negative consequences for the individual such as decreased mental well-being, as well as negative consequences for the organization through impaired organizational attitudes such as job satisfaction and organizational commitment (Cheng & Chang, 2008; Sverke, Hellgren, & Näswall, 2002). As job insecurity has such major influence on employees it is important to further investigate which variables and situations contribute to the subjective experience of job insecurity in order to work out how to minimize such perceptions.

Organizational change is a factor which has been found to increase the subjective job insecurity perceptions among employees (Hellgren & Sverke, 2003). Other variables influencing employee's perceptions of uncertainty regarding their future work are for example background variables such as lower education or higher age (Mohr, 2000; Schaufeli, 1992). In addition, the employees' life situation is a factor which may make them more likely to appraise change at the workplace as threatening, for example if a family is financially dependent on their income.

An important variable which has not received much attention in the context of job insecurity is leadership. Organizational leadership aims at influencing the company's employees in a way so that the organization's goals are reached (Bass, 1985), as well as also to shape the employees reactions to organizational change. The lack of research on the relation between leadership factors and job insecurity is of major importance and there is a need for more information on this topic. Leadership might provide a way for companies to address the problem of job insecurity since leadership behaviors which affect job insecurity can be learned to a great extent and are therefore also subject to change (Smith & Petersson, 1988). Companies have a possibility to work on leadership factors which diminish job insecurity, and can focus on decreasing the strain of their employees, which in the long run will benefit the organization. Various leadership styles focus on different aspects and therefore affect employees in different ways, especially during times of change (Herold, Fedor, Caldwell, & Liu, 2008). It also appears important to clarify the mechanisms by which leadership may reduce job insecurity. A few of the ways in which leadership can affect employees is by clearly communication organizational goals, motivating employees in to accept and join in certain change processes and by focusing on a employee participation in decisions-making.

The present study presents the result of an investigation of three different leadership styles (production-oriented, employee-oriented as well as change-oriented leadership) and their relation to job insecurity. However, we also propose that employee participation may constitute a link between leadership and job insecurity. Previous research suggests that participation has positive effects such as increased productivity, job satisfaction, and loyalty (Strauss, 1998). Participation has also been found to contribute to well-being (Schweiger & Leana, 1986), as well as to reduced uncertainty, especially in times of change (Bordia, Hobman, Jones, Gallois, & Callan, 2004). We propose that employee-oriented leadership in particular leads to increased perceptions of control as well as to higher rates of employee participation, even in times of organizational change. This kind of leadership style focuses to a great extent on the employees by motivating them and taking their opinion into account as well as providing room for employee participation (Sellgren, Ekvall, & Tomson, 2006). Under employee-oriented leadership, employees feel that they are informed and that they are welcome to participate in the changing of the company. We propose that this makes employees feel more in control, which in turn works against the experience of job insecurity.

The aim of the present study was to test a cross-sectional model of the relation between the three leadership styles and job insecurity, and whether this relation is mediated by the experience of participation. This was tested using cross-sectional data from a Swedish hospital located in the Stockholm area. Data was collected between 2001 and 2002. From the original sample of 2409, 1760 physician and nurses answered the questionnaire that was sent to their home addresses (response rate of 73%). The majority of the sample represented women (86%). Of all participants the average age was 43. The results showed that all three leadership styles and the relation to job insecurity were at least partially mediated by participation. For change-oriented leadership a full mediation was found for the relation with job insecurity. In conclusion, leadership and its effect on employee participation and its effect on job insecurity has to be considered in future job insecurity research, especially to provide companies with more applicable research results.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, social support

Referens: Richter, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2009). Job insecurity and its outcomes: A moderation of work centrality and subjective job dependency. Presented at the *Work, Stress, and Health Conference: Global concerns and approaches*, 2009, 5th-8th of November, 2009, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Abstract: Job insecurity has been a work stressor employees have had to deal with during the last decades as there have happened a lot of changes in the labour market due to a more globalized world which brought a need for company flexibility in order to stay compatible. Two recent meta-analysis summarized the potential consequences which are associated with job insecurity such as lowered job satisfaction, decreased mental as well as physical health and impaired organizational attitudes such as job satisfaction, organizational commitment and trust (Cheng & Chan, 2008; Sverke, Hellgren, & Näswall, 2002). A lot of studies in the area of organizational psychology use samples which consist to a majority of men, and still try to draw conclusions on both male and female employees. Even though there is a fairly gender equal labour market in Sweden compared to other EU countries, there are still major research questions which have to be answered in the context of job insecurity from a gender perspective even. Previous research found inconclusive results regarding to gender difference in the level of job insecurity as well as differences among men and women when it comes to the relation of the work stressor and potential consequences (De Witte, 1999; Rosenblatt, Talmud, & Ruvio, 1999). The aim of this study is to investigate new variables which first can clarify the inconclusive gender results and second can also help companies identify people at risk and try to use prevention programs in this context to secure the employee's health as well as also benefit from it as a company by not having to handle impaired organizational attitudes. One variable which seems important with the goal to further investigate job insecurity and its consequences is subjective job dependency and work centrality. Gender per se might not be the variable of importance but other variables which stand behind it.

Subjective job dependency is defined in this study as the dependency of the family on an employee's income and represents therefore a form of breadwinner status. For highly job dependent employees job insecurity would be perceived as a threat to the economic existence of the family (Charles & James, 2005). However, only little research has related subjective job dependency to job insecurity. Our assumption is that employees who stand under economic pressure, due to being highly dependent on their job when it comes to the economical stability of their family, will show different reaction in a highly job insecure situation compare to employees who may have a second income in the family.

Another variable which focuses more on the subjective meaningfulness as well as importance of the job is work

centrality. Those individuals, who are very involved in their work role both cognitively as well as attitudinally (Mannheim, Baruch, & Tal, 1997), may feel worse in insecure situations compared to other employees who are not so involved in their work role. Here again a moderation of the relation between job insecurity and known outcomes is predicted. To be able to control for gender, all analysis were calculated separately for men and women.

The sample used in this study consisted of Swedish 579 accountants of a total sample of 799 (response rate of 72%). 63% were women in this study and the total mean age was 40. The participants received their questionnaires to their home addresses. In total this study included six potential job insecurity outcomes (job satisfaction, mental ill-health, turnover intention, organizational commitment, self-perceived performance). Our results show that there are some gender differences regarding to the moderation of subjective job dependency. For men we found a moderation of the relation between job insecurity and self-perceived performance respective work involvement. For women we found three significant moderations for the relation between job insecurity and job satisfaction, respective mental ill-health and similar as for men also for self-perceived performance. When considering work centrality as a potential moderator we did only find one significant moderation for the relation between job insecurity and self-perceived performance.

From this study we can conclude that it is not necessarily gender which is responsible for differences in the relation between job insecurity and known outcomes. However future research should consider subjective job dependency and also work centrality when drawing conclusions. Especially subjective job dependency seem to be useful in when it comes to identifying employees who are at risk to experience job insecurity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, social support

Referens: Richter, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (in press). Job insecurity and work-family conflict: A mediational study with a longitudinal data set. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.

Abstract: Previous research on the consequences of job insecurity has been mostly focused on individual as well as organizational outcomes and did rarely consider potential family consequences. Based on longitudinal data from Swedish teachers (N=429), the present study tests the relation between job insecurity and work-family conflict. In addition, workload was introduced as a mediator to contribute to the understanding of the mechanism relating the two phenomena. Gender differences were predicted in this relation. The results provided partial support for workload as a mediator of the effects of job insecurity on subsequent work-family conflict, however only for men. A gender effect could be found.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, social support, ISSN: 0143-831X

Referens: Risholm Mothander, P., & Moe, R.G. (in press). Self-reported Depressive Symptoms and Parental Stress in Mothers and Fathers who bring their Infants to an Infant Mental Health Clinic. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*.

Abstract: Background: The parental functioning and its influence upon infant mental health development have been extensively studied but there are few clinical studies investigating less severe psychiatric problems among mothers and fathers in the same family.

Aim: This study focuses on the emotional well-being of mothers' and fathers' who bring their infants to an Infant Mental Health Clinic.

Methods: The studied sample is comprised of 63 families with 0-47 month old infants where the mothers completed the Center for Epidemiological Study - Depression Scale (CES-D), including 43 families in which the CES-D was completed by both parents. In 44 families, the mothers also filled in the Swedish Parental Stress Questionnaire (SPSQ), including 32 where the SPSQ was completed by both parents. The children were independently classified with the Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood (DC 0-3).

Results: Altogether, 54 % of the mothers and 11 % of the fathers reported depressive symptoms above the CES-D clinical cut-off. Self-rated depressive symptoms and parental stress were strongly related. The mothers' self-rated depressive symptoms were associated with the severity of their infant's problems, but the association was not specific to the DC 0-3 Axis I classification. The mothers' stress level was marginally related to DC 0-3 Axis II relationship classification.

Conclusion: The results indicate that the inclusion of systematic parental self-ratings in infant mental health assessments could add clinical information facilitating the planning of family oriented interventions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal DC 0-3, infant mental health, infant psychiatry

Referens: Robstad Andersen, G., Aasland, O., Fridner, A., & Lövseth, L. (in press). Harassment among university hospital physicians in four European cities. Results from a cross-sectional study in Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Italy [the HOUPE study]. *Work: A Journal of Prevention, Assessment and Rehabilitation*.

Abstract: The objective of this cross-national study was to identify work-related factors related to the prevalence of harassment, and identify potential similarities and differences in harassment levels and appointed perpetrators within the same professional group across four European cities. 2 078 physicians working in university hospitals in Trondheim, Stockholm, Reykjavik, and Padova were surveyed on their direct and indirect experience of workplace harassment, appointed perpetrators, and evaluation of psychosocial work variables. Harassment was found to be a relatively frequent work environment problem among physicians in all four European cities, with particular high levels in Padova. Role conflict, human resource primacy, empowerment leadership, and control over work pace were all found to be significantly related to workplace harassment. Differences in harassment prevalence and perpetrators indicated a cultural difference between the Italian and the Nordic hospitals. Harassment followed the line of command in Padova in contrast to being a horizontal phenomenon in the Scandinavian hospitals. This may be explained by national differences in organizational systems and traditions. In order to decrease harassment level and create a positive and productive work environment, each organization must employ different strategies in accordance with their harassment patterns.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal harassment, bullying, psychosocial work

- Referens:** Rossi, G.B., & Berglund, B. (2009). Measurement related to human perception and interpretation. State of the art and challenges. In *Proceedings of the XIX IMEKO World Congress Fundamental and Applied Metrology*, September 6-11, 2009, Lisbon, Portugal.
- Abstract:** Measurement of characteristics related to human perception and interpretation is discussed. After a review of the historical framework current research activities are surveyed, on the basis of the authors' experience in European projects and coordination actions. Then future research needs and challenges are addressed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings measurement science, measurement related to perception, measurability
- Referens:** Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2009). Flynn effects on sub-factors of episodic and semantic memory: Parallel gains over time and the same set of determining factors. *Neuropsychologia*, 47(11), 2174-2188.
- Abstract:** The study examined the extent to which time-related gains in cognitive performance, so-called Flynn effects, generalize across sub-factors of episodic memory (recall and recognition) and semantic memory (knowledge and fluency). We conducted time-sequential analyses of data drawn from the Betula prospective cohort study, involving four age-matched samples (35-80 years; N = 2996) tested on the same battery of memory tasks on either of four occasions (1989, 1995, 1999, and 2004). The results demonstrate substantial time-related improvements on recall and recognition as well as on fluency and knowledge, with a trend of larger gains on semantic as compared with episodic memory [Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G., (2008). The magnitude, generality, and determinants of Flynn effects on forms of declarative memory: Time-sequential analyses of data from a Swedish cohort study. *Intelligence*], but highly similar gains across the sub-factors. Finally, the association with markers of environmental change was similar, with evidence that historical increases in quantity of schooling was a main driving force behind the gains, both on the episodic and semantic sub-factors. The results obtained are discussed in terms of brain regions involved.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Flynn effects, episodic memory, semantic memory, cohort factors, ISSN: 0028-3932
- Referens:** Scheffel Birath, C., DeMarinis, V., & af Klinteberg, B. (in press). Moods and expectancies of female alcohol drinking – an exploratory study. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*.
- Abstract:** Gaining access to information concerning mood states and expectations of change preceding a typical drinking occasion is important for understanding the trigger factors for drinking, and for alcohol abuse treatment planning. The objective of the present study was twofold: (i) to explore self-reported states of mood and expectancies preceding a typical drinking occasion vs. relations with parents and drinking outcome; and (ii) to investigate if vulnerability factors in terms of personality and health are related to severity of alcohol problems. The population consisted of 50 women attending a Swedish alcohol clinic. Semi-structured interviews were conducted. A mixed-methods design was used encompassing qualitative interview-data and quantitative data from questionnaires and medical journals. Nine out of ten patients had a diagnosis of alcohol dependence, and four out of five had parents with dependency problems. As compared to a female norm group, the patients displayed significantly higher anxiety-related traits and irritability. Moods were described by patients as mostly negative and expectancies of change were evenly distributed between reducing, enhancing or flight from feeling. An expectancy of flight when drinking was also related to a positive relation to mother. The findings pointed to the need for differentiating between coping with and expectancies of drinking. Further, a hierarchical cluster analysis resulted in two groups, indicating one group characterized by higher risk values on personality scales and more severe consequences of drinking. The contribution of a treatment design informed through a gender and culture perspective to treatment outcome was discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal alcohol abuse, alcohol drinking, characteristics of women with alcohol problems, mixed methods design, mood disorders, parent-child relations, paternal alcoholism, qualitative method, risk factors, ISSN: 0283-9318
- Referens:** Schenkman, B.N., & Nilsson, M.E. (in press). Human echolocation: Blind and sighted persons' ability to detect sounds recorded in the presence of a reflecting object. *Perception*.
- Abstract:** The evidence is inconclusive under which conditions blind people are superior to sighted in echolocation. Systematic psychoacoustic studies are lacking on environmental conditions such as distance to objects, signal duration and reverberation. Therefore, two experiments were conducted. Noise bursts of 5, 50 or 500ms were reproduced by a loudspeaker on an artificial manikin in an ordinary room and in an anechoic chamber. The manikin recorded the sounds binaurally in the presence/absence of a reflecting 1.5-mm thick aluminum disk, diameter 0.5m, placed in front, at distances 0.5 to 5m. These recordings were later presented to 10 visually handicapped and 10 sighted people, 30-62 years old, using a 2AFC paradigm with feedback. The task was to detect which of two sounds that contained the reflecting object. The blind performed better than the sighted participants. All performed well with the object at <2m distance. Detection increased with longer signal durations. Performance was slightly better in the ordinary room than in the anechoic room. A supplementary experiment for the two best blind persons showed that their superior performance at distances >2m was not by chance. Detection thresholds showed that blind participants could detect the object at longer distances in the conference room than in the anechoic room, when using the longer sounds and also as compared to the sighted people. Audiometric tests suggested that equal hearing in both ears is important for echolocation. Possible echolocation mechanisms are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal echolocation, visual impairment, detection
- Referens:** Schöll, M., Almkvist, O., Axelman, K., Stefanova, E., Wall, A., Westman, E., Långström, B., Lannfelt, L., Graff, C., & Nordberg, A. (in press). Glucose metabolism and PIB binding in carriers of a His163Tyr presenilin 1 mutation. *Neurobiology of Aging*.
- Abstract:** Six young related pre-symptomatic carriers of a His163Tyr mutation in the presenilin 1 gene who will develop early onset familial Alzheimer's disease (eFAD), and a control group of 23 non-carriers underwent 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG PET). The mutation carriers were followed-up after 2 years. Multivariate analysis showed clear separation of carriers from non-carriers on both occasions, with the right thalamus being the region contributing most to group differentiation. Statistical parametric mapping (SPM) revealed in the carriers non-significantly lower thalamic cerebral glucose metabolism (CMRglc) at baseline and significantly decreased CMRglc in the right thalamus at follow-up. One mutation carrier was followed-up with FDG PET 10 years after baseline and showed reductions in cognition and CMRglc in the

posterior cingulate and the frontal cortex. This subject was diagnosed with AD 1 year later and assessed with an additional FDG as well as an 11C-PIB PET scan 12 years after baseline. Global cortical CMRglc and cognition were distinctly decreased. PIB binding was comparable with sporadic AD patterns but showing slightly higher striatal levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal early onset familial Alzheimer's disease, presenilin 1, 18F-FDG PET, 11C-PIB PET, pre-symptomatic, longitudinal, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Selander, J., Nilsson, M.E., Bluhm, G., Rosenlund, M., Lindqvist, M., Nise, G., & Pershagen, G. (2009). Long-term exposure to road-traffic noise and myocardial infarction. *Epidemiology*, 20(2), 272-279.

Abstract: Background: An association has been reported between long-term exposure to road traffic noise and the risk of myocardial infarction (MI), but the evidence is limited and inconclusive. No previous study has simultaneously analyzed the role of exposure to noise and air pollution from road traffic in the risk of MI.

Methods: A population-based case-control study on MI was conducted 1992-1994 in Stockholm County. Participants answered a questionnaire and underwent a physical examination. Residential exposure to noise and air pollution from road traffic between 1970 and 1992-1994 was assessed for 3666 participants (1571 cases of MI and 2095 controls), based on residential history combined with information on traffic intensity and distance to nearby roads. Information was also obtained on factors potentially affecting the relationship between noise exposure and MI, such as noise annoyance.

Results: The correlation between long-term individual exposure to noise and air pollution from traffic was high ($r = 0.6$). The adjusted odds ratio for MI associated with long-term road traffic noise exposure of 50 dBA or higher was 1.12 (95% confidence interval = 0.95-1.33). In a subsample, defined by excluding persons with hearing loss or exposure to noise from other sources, the corresponding odds ratio was 1.38 (1.11-1.71), with a positive exposure-response trend. No strong effect modification was apparent by sex or cardiovascular risk factors, including air pollution from road traffic.

Conclusions: The results lend some support to the hypothesis that long-term exposure to road traffic noise increases the risk for MI.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal road traffic noise, air pollution, myocardial infarction, ISSN: 1044-3983

Referens: Shafraan, R., Clark, D.M., Fairburn, C.G., Arntz, A., Barlow, D.H., Ehlers, A., Freeston, M., Garety, P.A., Hollon, S.D., Öst, L.-G., Salkovskis, P.M., & Wilson, G.T. (2009). Mind the gap: Improving the dissemination of CBT. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 47(11), 902-909.

Abstract: Empirically supported psychological treatments have been developed for a range of psychiatric disorders but there is evidence that patients are not receiving them in routine clinical care. Furthermore, even when patients do receive these treatments there is evidence that they are often not well delivered. The aim of this paper is to identify the barriers to the dissemination of evidence-based psychological treatments and then propose ways of overcoming them, hence potentially bridging the gap between research findings and clinical practice.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dissemination, training, cognitive behavior therapy, ISSN: 0005-7967

Referens: Sigrell, B. (2009). *Att dikta sig fri från verkligheten. Omvärld och självbild hos Tove Ditlevsen, Edit Södergran och Gunvor Hofmo. En psykoanalytisk betraktelse.* Gidlunds förlag.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) omvärld, självbild, Ditlevsen, Södergran, Hofmo, psykoanalys, ISBN: 9789178447770

Referens: Sjöberg, R.L., & Lindholm, T. (in press). Children's autobiographical reports about sexual abuse: A narrative review of the research literature. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*.

Abstract: In this review the empirical and theoretical literature on children's autobiographical statements about child sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment is discussed. It is concluded that experiences of child sexual abuse seems to be associated with a number of negative psychosocial outcomes. It is further concluded that even though children may remember experiences from the first and second years of life there is no reliable way by which details of childhood experiences can be reconstructed on the basis of preverbal memories. The literature on the suggestibility of preschool children suggests that children are capable of providing reliable testimonies about highly salient personal experiences such as sexual abuse, though a substantial proportion of children may choose not to when asked by professionals. However, suggestive interviewing practises, particularly when used with younger children will increase the risk of false allegations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal childrens' autobiographical memory, sexual abuse, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: Sjöberg, R.L., & Lindholm, T. (2009). Återuppväckande av minnen saknar vetenskapligt stöd som behandling. *Läkartidningen*, 106, 226-227.

Abstract: Debatten om hur svensk sjukvård och svensk psykiatri hanterar icke evidensbaserade behandlingar har fått förnyad aktualitet av ett par program från Sveriges Television om patienten Thomas Quick.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal minne, bortträngning, dissociativ amnesi, falska minnen, behandling, Thomas Quick, ISSN: 0023-7205

Referens: Sjöberg, R.L., & Lindholm, T. (2009). Children's autobiographical reports about sexual abuse: A narrative review of the research literature. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 63(6), 435-442.

Abstract: Background: The empirical and theoretical literature on children's autobiographical statements about child sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment should be of potential importance to all professionals who regularly interview children as part of their professional duties.

Aims: To present an introduction to this field.

Methods: Narrative review.

Results: Preschool children appear to be capable of providing reliable testimony on highly salient personal experiences such as sexual abuse, though a substantial proportion of children may choose not to. However, suggestive interviewing practises, particularly when used with younger children, may elicit false allegations. There is little evidence to suggest that experiences from the preverbal period of life can later be meaningfully reconstructed by means of statements or clinical signs.

Conclusions: Use of children as witnesses and informants requires special considerations, knowledge and skills.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal child sexual abuse, disclosure, interviews, memory, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: Sjöberg, R.L., Wallsten, T., Kjellin, L., & Lindholm, T. (2009). Accuracy of self-reports of stressful emotional events in real world settings. Crossing boundaries: Becoming a cumulative science, *21st Annual Convention of the Association for Psychological Science*, San Francisco, 2009, (p. 256).

Abstract: In this review the empirical and theoretical literature on children's autobiographical statements about child sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment is discussed. It is concluded that experiences of child sexual abuse seems to be associated with a number of negative psychosocial outcomes. It is further concluded that even though children may remember experiences from the first and second years of life there is no reliable way by which details of childhood experiences can be reconstructed on the basis of preverbal memories. The literature on the suggestibility of preschool children suggests that children are capable of providing reliable testimonies about highly salient personal experiences such as sexual abuse, though a substantial proportion of children may choose not to when asked by professionals. However, suggestive interviewing practises, particularly when used with younger children will increase the risk of false allegations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings children's memory, abuse, investigate interviewing

Referens: Smedler, A.-C., Böhm, B., Lundequist, A., & Risholm Mothander, P. (2009). Born preterm: Socioemotional adjustment in relation toneruopsychological functioning at age 18. Symposium presentation, *International Neuropsychological Society, Mid-Year Meeting 2009*, Helsinki, Finland and Tallin, Estonia.

Abstract: Objective: The Stockholm Neonatal Project is a prospective longitudinal study of children born prematurely in 1988-93, with very low birth weight (<1500 g, VLBW). Currently, all children with VLBW (n=182) and matched controls born at term (n=125), who participated in the previous follow-up at age 5 1/2 years, are invited to a psychological assessment at age 18.

Participants and methods: The assessment involves neuropsychological tests as well as self-report measures of health and adjustment, interpersonal relations, school performance, interests and quality of life. As a complement, parents are asked to complete a rating scale of their child's health, adjustment and educational record, as well as self-report measures of their own well-being and possible parental stress.

Results: Half-way through the data collection, preliminary neuropsychological results suggest that at age 18, the preterm group tends to score >1 SD below the controls on tests of visuo-spatial ability, executive functions, and speed, whereas no systematic group differences have been observed in the verbal domain. According to self-reports from SDQ and YSR/CBCL, the preterm group has a higher incidence of peer problems and lower self-rated competence than controls, a picture that is supported by the parental reports. Qualitative data indicate that the preterm group may be less socially active and more home-bound. When controlling for overall cognitive functioning, most group differences in socio-emotional adjustment disappear, although parents of prematurely born adolescents still tend to report more concerns.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that socio-emotional adjustment may be closely linked to long-term neuropsychological outcome in adolescents with a history of premature birth.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings neuropsych*, development, preterm birth

Referens: Smedler, A.-C., & Tideman, E. (2009). *Att testa barn och ungdomar. Om testmetoder i psykologiska utredningar*. Stockholm: Natur och Kultur.

Abstract: Att testa barn och ungdomar handlar om testmetoders användning i barn- och ungdomspsykologiska utredningar. Boken kombinerar teoretiska och praktiska resonemang om psykologisk testning med en presentation och kritisk granskning av ett antal test.

Inledningsvis ges en översikt över i vilka sammanhang det kan vara aktuellt med testning av barn och ungdomar, och vilka fördelar och risker som kan finnas med test. Kapitel 2 pekar på de psykometriska utmaningar som det innebär att utveckla fungerande test för barn och ungdomar. Det tredje kapitlet redogör för hur man i utredningssammanhang väljer test, och den teoretiska referensramens betydelse. I kapitel 4 presenteras 19 test, med avseende på respektive tests användning och teoretiska bakgrund, uppbyggnad och innehåll, psykometriska kvaliteter, utprovning för svenska förhållanden och en sammanfattande rekommendation. I kapitel 5 behandlas den praktiska testsituationen: Vad är en standardiserad testsituation? Vad innebär det att etablera kontakt inför en testning? Vilka kompletterande observationer bör man göra, och för vilket syfte? I det sjätte kapitlet ges en rad handfasta tips till den som står i begrepp att göra övningstestningar inom ramen för en utbildning eller för att tillägna sig en ny metod. Grundläggande psykometriska begrepp aktualiseras i kapitel 7, med siktet inställt på praktisk testanvändning. Kapitel 8 behandlar en fråga som de flesta psykologer har brottats med: Hur kan man använda svenska test då man utreder barn som kommer från ett annat land, med en helt annan kultur? I kapitel 9 ges råd kring utlåtandeskrivning och muntlig återgivning av utredningsresultat. I det avslutande kapitlet återfinns några fallbeskrivningar, som exemplifierar hur test kan användas för att skapa förståelse för ett barns eller en tonårings styrkor, svårigheter och behov.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) test, utredning, diagnostik, ISBN: 978-91-27-11692-4

Referens: Sternäng, O., Jonsson, B., Wahlin, Å., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Examination of the common cause account in a population-based longitudinal study with Narrow Age Cohort Design.

Abstract: Background: The common cause account suggests that there is a third factor causing aging effects in both sensory and cognitive functioning, hypothesized to be the integrity of the central nervous system [1]. Importantly, the common cause account was developed based on cross-sectional data, which are especially biased by cohort effects. However, cohort effects can be controlled for in narrow age cohort (NAC) designs and by longitudinal examination. Findings from the few longitudinal studies that have studied the relation between age-related changes in sensory and cognitive functions are complex and give only partial support to the common cause account.

Objective: The present paper examines the common cause account within a longitudinal setting.

Method: Our study is unique in the sense that it tests the common cause account within a longitudinal NAC design using data from the Betula project. The participants (n = 1057) were in the age range 45-90 years of age.

Results: The findings indicate that the relationship between sensory and memory functioning in both a longitudinal age-heterogeneous and a longitudinal NAC design are much weaker than that detected by an age-heterogeneous cross-sectional design.

Conclusion: The demonstrated weak age-associated sensory-cognitive link raises questions regarding the explanatory value of the common cause account and related theoretical accounts for accounting for age-related cognitive changes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal common cause, NAC, population-based, cognition, sensory functioning

Referens: [Sternäng, O., Wahlin, Å., Adolfsson, R., Slegers, K., Van Broekhoven, C., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2009\). APOE and lipid level synergy effects on declarative memory functioning in adulthood. *European Psychologist*, 14\(4\), 268-278.](#)

Abstract: This study of the general population examined interactions of the gene APOE and/or lipid levels, and their effects on cognitive change. A MANCOVA model based on longitudinal data (with a 5 year follow-up) obtained from the Betula study (n = 1,777; age 35-85 years) was used. The significant two-way and three-way interaction effects detected were equally frequent in tests of episodic and semantic memory. A difference in the distribution of interaction effects on episodic and semantic memory decline was also found. Men demonstrated the worst cognitive development as shown by significant two-way interaction effects on episodic memory whereas two-way interaction effects among women resulted in the worst semantic memory development. This result is discussed from the viewpoint that tests of episodic and semantic memory put different cognitive demands.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal apoe, lipids, memory, ISSN: 1016-9040

Referens: [Svenson, O. \(in press\). Motivation, decision theory and human decision making. In S. Kreitler \(Ed.\), *Cognition and motivation: Forging an interdisciplinary perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.](#)

Abstract: There are two main approaches to study human decision making. Process approaches focus on the decision process, how the information is interpreted and reinterpreted, what decision rules are used to reach a decision etc. Structural approaches do not follow the intervening decision process, but attempt to predict choices based on parameters of the decision problems. In this chapter, what is here called fundamental motivation (the result of thirst, need for social closeness, competition etc) motivates a particular choice. Process and representation motivation as used in this chapter covers how a decision maker is motivated to process the available information to reach a decision (how to ignore, reinterpret information, what decision rules to apply to reach and how to structure the representation of a final decision satisfying both process and representation motivation as well as fundamental motivation). Since the 1950ies process approaches of decision research have been quite explicit about process and representation motivation but they have more or less neglected fundamental motivation. Standard structural approaches were silent about motivation for along time until the 1990ies, when an interest in emotion, affect and decision making and individual differences brought different fundamental motivations into the field. For many years there was a lack of advanced treatments of motivation in most decision research. However, recent interest in linking decision making to motivation seems to be a promising prospect for future developments of decision research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) decision making, motivation, decision theory, cognition

Referens: [Svenson, O. \(2009\). Driving speed changes and subjective estimates of time savings, accident risks and braking. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 23\(4\), 543-560.](#)

Abstract: Participants made decisions between two road improvements to increase mean speed. Time saved when speed increased from a higher driving speed was overestimated in relation to time saved from increases from lower speeds. In Study 2, participants matched pairs of speed increases so that they would give the same time saving and repeated the bias. The increase in risk of an accident with person injury was underestimated and the increase in risk of a fatal accident grossly underestimated when speed increased. The increase of stopping distance when speed increased was systematically underestimated. In Study 3, the tasks and results of Study 2 were repeated with engineering students. When forming opinions about speed limits and traffic planning, drivers, the public, politicians and others who do not collect the proper facts are liable to the same biases as those demonstrated in the present study.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal speed, time saving, braking, traffic risks, judgment, decision making, ISSN: 0888-4080

Referens: [Svenson, O., & Jakobsson, M. \(in press\). Creating coherence in real-life decision processes: Reasons, differentiation and consolidation. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: Differentiation and Consolidation Theory describes human decision making as a process in which attractiveness values are restructured in order to reach a decision and support the decision made. Here, the theory was developed to include reasons pro and con alternatives and tested on students making decisions between two university psychotherapy training programs (cognitive-behavioral and psychodynamic therapy). Before and also after the decision, the attractiveness of the chosen alternative was upgraded and the non-chosen alternative

downgraded. Different measures of evaluations of an alternative, such as "best" or "worse" converged over time until shortly after the decision. The number of reasons pro and con alternatives give a more complete picture than attractiveness and increased from the first to the last session. The reasons supporting the chosen alternative increased in strength, but reasons against the non-chosen alternative decreased. In informal comments participants reported that the study also served as a decision aid.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making, career choice, coherence, confidence, differentiation, consolidation, psychodynamic therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: [Svenson, O., & Salo, I. \(in press\). Effects of speed limit variation on judged mean speed of a trip. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*.](#)

Abstract: Three experiments were set up to study how drivers estimate mean travel speeds on trips with different speed limits. To specify, participants judged mean speeds of trips with speed limits on different distances of the trip. Study 1 showed that the mean speed on a road with a temporary 30 km/h speed limit was overestimated if the speeds were greater than 80 km/h on the rest of the trip. Study 2 replicated and extended the results to problems with more speed combinations. In Study 3 the distances of the speed limits were varied and the results showed that a temporary 30 km/h speed restriction gave overestimations of the mean speeds of a trip for all combinations of original and temporary speed limits over all distances. Finally, some psychological issues and applied implications for speed regulation policies were discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal speed limit variation, travel time, speed estimates, heuristics, judgment bias, ISSN: 0001-4575

Referens: [Svenson, O., Salo, I., & Lindholm, T. \(2009\). Post decision consolidation and distortion of facts. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 4\(5\), 397-407.](#)

Abstract: Participants decided whom of two patients to prioritize for surgery in three studies. The factual quantitative information about the patients (e.g., probability of surviving surgery) was given in vignette form with case descriptions on Visual Analogue Scales – VAS's. Differentiation and Consolidation theory predicts that not only the attractiveness of facts but also the mental representations of objective facts themselves will be restructured in post-decision processes in support of a decision (Svenson, 2003). After the decision, participants were asked to reproduce the objective facts about the patients. The results showed that distortions of objective facts were used to consolidate a prior decision. The consolidation process relied on facts initially favoring the non-chosen alternative and on facts rated as less, rather than more important.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive psychology, decision making, medical decisions, coherence, differentiation and consolidation, ISSN: 1930-2975

Referens: [Svensson, L., Eklund, J., Randle, H., & Aronsson, G. \(2009\). Interaktiv forskning – tillämpningar vid utvärdering och arbetsmiljöutveckling. \[Interactive research – application in evaluation and work environment development.\] I S.Å. Hörte & M. Christmansson \(Eds.\), *Perspektiv på arbetsmiljöarbete. Forskning i Halmstad nr 20, Högskolan i Halmstad* \(pp. 149-167\).](#)

Abstract: Detta kapitel beskriver och diskuterar en interaktiv forskningsansats, och illustrerar denna ansats genom två exempel. Det första, längre exemplet, gällde ett uppdrag att utvärdera en stor nationell satsning på 18 projekt för bättre hälsa och minskad sjukfrånvaro. Det andra exemplet beskriver ett enskilt projekt med syftet att undersöka och förbättra arbetsmiljön för brevbearare. Vår ambition är inte att göra utförliga fallbeskrivningar, utan att använda dessa exempel för att presentera hur man kan arbeta utifrån en interaktiv forskningsansats. Vi vill med dessa två exempel visa hur forskning kan bedrivas i en nära samverkan med de berörda inom ramen för en kritisk och reflekterande gemenskap. Det primära målet med en interaktiv forskningsansats är teoriutveckling och generaliserbar kunskap. Metodansats och förhållningssätt relateras till liknande traditioner, bl.a. aktionsforskning och deltagarstyrd forskning. Det kan vara svårt att särskilja dessa forskningsansatser som har mycket gemensamt, men här fokuserar vi på skillnader för att tydliggöra och illustrera perspektivet. Syftet är inte att värdera eller rangordna dessa traditioner sinsemellan, utan att visa på situationer, frågeställningar och sammanhang där en interaktiv ansats kan vara fruktbar.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) interaktiv forskning, arbetsmiljö, arbetsmiljöutveckling, hälsa, sjukfrånvaro, ISBN: 978-91-978256-4-1, ISSN: 1400-5409

Referens: [Sverke, M. \(2009\). The importance of the psychosocial work environment for employee well-being and work motivation. *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, 35\(4\), 241-243.](#)

Abstract: This is an editorial with no abstract.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychosocial work environment, employee well-being, work motivation, ISSN: 0355-3140

Referens: [Thilers, P.P., MacDonald, S.W., Nilsson, L.-G., & Herlitz, A. \(in press\). Accelerated postmenopausal cognitive decline is restricted to women with normal BMI: Longitudinal evidence from the Betula project. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*.](#)

Abstract: In order to determine whether cognitive performance is influenced by the menopausal transition, we tested cognitive performance at three time points, sampled women in earlier as well as later stages of the menopausal transition (40–65 years of age), and assessed the moderating influence of body mass index (BMI) on rate of change. Multilevel analyses were used to model change in cognitive performance as a function of number of years post menopause over and above chronological age. We investigated change in the menopausal transition for 10 cognitive outcomes in 193 women who were postmenopausal during the last test wave. The model, controlling for age and education, showed that postmenopausal women within the normal range of BMI (BMI 18.5–25) displayed more rapid decline than women with BMI above 25 for measures of visuospatial ability and episodic memory. In addition, there was an accelerated rate of change post menopause for all women on verbal fluency. The results support the notion that the diminished postmenopausal production of endogenous estrogen may have a slight negative influence on cognitive abilities, but mainly for women within a normal BMI range.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal endocrine, hormone, estrogen, menopause, cognition, aging, ISSN: 0306-4530

- Referens:** Thorndike, F.P., Carlbring, P., Smyth, F., Magee, J.C., Gonder-Frederick, L., Ost, L.-G., & Ritterband, L.M. (2009). Web-based measurement: Effect of completing single or multiple items per webpage. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 25, 393-401.
- Abstract:** The current study was conducted to determine whether participants respond differently to online questionnaires presenting all items on a single webpage versus questionnaires presenting only one item per page, and whether participants prefer one format over the other. Of participants seeking self-help treatment on the Internet (for depression, social phobia, or panic disorder), 710 completed four questionnaires (Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Quality of Life Index, Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale) on the Internet on two occasions. The questionnaires were either presented with one questionnaire on one webpage (e.g., BDI on one webpage) or on multiple webpages (e.g., BDI on 21 webpages with one item each). Results suggest that the four web questionnaires measure the same construct across diagnostic group (depression, social phobia, panic), presentation type (single versus multiple items per page), and order of presentation (which format first). Within each diagnostic group, factor means for all questionnaires were equivalent across presentation method and time. Furthermore, factor means varied as expected across samples (e.g., depressed group scored higher on BDI), providing evidence of construct validity. The majority of participants in each diagnostic group preferred the single item per page format, even though this format required more time.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal web-based measurement, self-report scales, internet, ISSN: 0747-5632
- Referens:** Torbiörn, I., & Mattson, M. (2009). Bonussystem och dess inverkan på säkerheten: en intervju baserad pilotstudie vid de svenska kärnkraftverken. *Strålsäkerhetsmyndighetens rapportserie 2009:06*.
- Abstract:** Pilotstudien åsyftade att kartlägga och analysera hur de bonussystem som tillämpas vid de svenska kärnkraftverken påverkar säkerhetsrelaterat beteende och de risker som här kan finnas. För att skapa en tolkningsram granskades belöningars relevans i ljuset av dels ett brett spektrum av teorier om motivation, dels empiri rörande belöningars effekter på beteenden allmänt samt på säkerhetsrelaterat beteende. Likaså belystes belöningars roll ur ett system-teoretiskt respektive ett rationalistiskt synsätt på organisationer. Den tolkningsram som så etablerats låg till grund för dels en beskrivande kartläggning av tillämpade system, dels ett halvstrukturerat frågeschema rörande hur man upplevde systemen. Detta användes vid totalt 15 intervjuer med berörd personal på olika funktioner och befattningsnivåer, 5 på varje kärnkraftverk. Resultaten av kartläggningen och intervjuer kan inte tolkas som att tillämpade bonussystem skulle påverka säkerhetsrelaterat beteende negativt. Snarare antyder resultaten att säkerhetsbeteende stärks där olika säkerhetsmål gjorts bonusgrundande. Alla bonus-systemen kännetecknas av låg s.k. "incentive intensity", d.v.s. av små effekter på motivation och styrning av beteenden. Eftersom systemen ändå uppvisar olikheter sinsemellan vad gäller utformning och hur de upplevs av berörda så representerar de också delvis olika problematik när det gäller att uppnå bättre effekt.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report bonus, motivation, säkerhet, ISSN: 2000-0456
- Referens:** Van Kempen, E., van Kamp, I., Stellato, R.K., Lopez-Barrio, I., Haines, M. M., Nilsson, M.E., Clark, C., Houthuijs, D., Brunekreef, B., Berglund, B., & Stansfeld, S.A. (2009). Children's annoyance reactions to aircraft and road traffic noise: the RANCH study. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 125(2), 895-904.
- Abstract:** Since annoyance reactions of children to environmental noise have rarely been investigated, no source specific exposure-response relations are available. The aim of this paper is to investigate children's reactions to aircraft and road traffic noise and to derive exposure-response relations. To this end, children's annoyance reactions to aircraft and road traffic noise in both the home and the school setting were investigated using the data gathered in a cross-sectional multicenter study, carried out among 2844 children age 9-11 years attending 89 primary schools around three European airports. An exposure-response relation was demonstrated between exposure to aircraft noise at school LAeq, 7-23 h and severe annoyance in children: after adjustment for confounders, the percentage severely annoyed children was predicted to increase from about 5.1% at 50 dB to about 12.1% at 60 dB. The findings were consistent across the three samples. Aircraft noise at home LAeq, 7-23 h demonstrated a similar relation with severe annoyance. Children attending schools with higher road traffic noise LAeq, 7-23 h were more annoyed. Although children were less annoyed at levels above 55 dB, the shapes of the exposure-response relations found among children were comparable to those found in their parents.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal annoyance, aircraft noise, road traffic noise, children, RANCH, ISSN: 0001-4966
- Referens:** Vancheri, F., Strender, L.E., Bring, J., Montgomery, H., Skåner, Y., & Backlund, L.G. (2008). General practitioners' coronary risk assessments and lipidlowering treatment decisions in primary prevention: comparison between two European areas with different cardiovascular risk levels. *Primary Health Care Research & Development*, 9(4), 248-256.
- Abstract:** Aim: To investigate whether general practitioners (GPs) in countries with different levels of cardiovascular risk would make different risk estimates and choices about lipid-lowering treatment when assessing the same patients.
- Background: Primary prevention of coronary heart disease should be based on the quantitative assessment of an individual's absolute risk. Risk-scoring charts have been developed, but in clinical practice risk estimates are often made on a subjective basis.
- Methods: Mail survey: Nine written case simulations of four cases rated by the Framingham equations as high risk, and five rated as low-risk were mailed to 90 randomly selected GPs in Stockholm, as a high-risk area, and 90 in Sicily as a low-risk area. GPs were asked to estimate the 10-year coronary risk and to decide whether to start a lipid-lowering drug treatment.
- Findings: Overall risk estimate was lower in Stockholm than in Sicily for both high-risk cases (median 20.8; interquartile range (IQR) 13.5-30.0 versus 29.1; IQR 21.8-30.6; P = 0.033) and low-risk cases (6.4; IQR 2.2-9.6 versus 8.5; IQR 6.0-14.5; P = 0.006). Swedish GPs were less likely than Sicilian GPs to choose to treat when their estimate of risk was above the recommended cut-off limit for treatment, both for the entire group (means of GPs' decision proportions: 0.64 (0.45) and 0.92 (0.24), respectively, P = 0.001) and for high-risk cases (0.65 (0.45) and 0.93 (0.23), P = 0.001).

Conclusions: The cardiovascular risk level in the general population influences GPs' evaluations of risk and subsequent decisions to start treatment. GPs' risk estimates seem to be inversely related to the general population risk level, and may lead to inappropriate over- or under-treatment of patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal coronary risk assessment, general practitioners, lipid-lowering treatment, primary cardiovascular prevention, ISSN: 1463-4236

Referens: Vancheri, F., Strender, L.E., Montgomery, H., Skåner, Y., & Backlund, L.G. (2009). Coronary risk estimates and decisions on lipid-lowering treatment in primary prevention: Comparison between general practitioners, internists, and cardiologists. *European Journal of Internal Medicine*, 20(6), 601-606.

Abstract: Background: Quantitative assessment of an individual's absolute cardiovascular risk is essential for primary prevention. Although risk-scoring tools have been developed for this task, risk estimates are usually made subjectively. We investigated whether general practitioners (GPs), internists and cardiologists differ in their quantitative estimates of cardiovascular risk and their recommendations about lipid-lowering treatment for the same set of patients.

Methods: Mail survey. Nine written clinical vignettes, four rated high-risk and five rated low-risk according to the Framingham equation, were mailed to 90 randomly selected GPs and to the same number of internists and cardiologists in Sicily. The doctors were then asked to estimate the 10-year coronary risk in each case and to decide whether they would recommend a lipid-lowering treatment.

Results: In the majority of the nine cases, the cardiologists' risk estimates were significantly lower than those of the other two groups. A higher proportion of internists (mean value 0.68) decided to start treatment than GPs (0.54) or cardiologists (0.57). In all three groups, the doctors' willingness to begin treatment was over 90% when their risk estimate was above 20%, and less than 50% when it fell below this level. Internists were more prone to treat than the other two groups even when their patients' estimated risk was below 20%.

Conclusion: When presented with the same set of clinical cases, GPs, internists and cardiologists make different quantitative risk estimates and come to different conclusions about the need for lipid-lowering treatment. This may result in over- or under-prescription of lipid-lowering drugs and inconsistencies in the care provided by different categories of doctors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal primary cardiovascular prevention, coronary risk assessment, lipid-lowering treatment, ISSN: 0953-6205

Referens: Wennerstad, K.M., Silventoinen, K., Tynelius, P., Bergman, L., Kaprio, J., & Rasmussen, F. (in press). Associations between IQ and cigarette smoking among Swedish male twins. *Social Science & Medicine*.

Abstract: It has been suggested that certain health behaviours, such as smoking, may operate as mediators of the well-established inverse association between IQ and mortality risk. Previous research may be afflicted by unadjusted confounding by socioeconomic or psychosocial factors. Twin designs offer a unique possibility to take genetic and shared environmental factors into account. The aim of the present national twin study was to determine the interrelations between IQ at age 18, childhood and attained social factors and smoking status in young adulthood and mid-life. We studied the association between IQ at age 18 and smoking in later life in a population of 11 589 male Swedish twins. IQ was measured at military conscription, and data on smoking and zygosity was obtained from the Swedish Twin Register. Information on social factors was extracted from censuses. Data on smoking was self-reported by the twins at the age of 22-47 years. Logistic regression models estimated with generalised estimating equations were used to explore possible associations between IQ and smoking among the twins as individuals as well as between-and within twin-pairs. A strong inverse association between IQ and smoking status emerged in unmatched analyses over the entire range of IQ distribution. In within-pair and between-pair analyses it transpired that shared environmental factors explained most of the inverse IQ-smoking relationship. In addition, these analyses indicated that non-shared and genetic factors contributed only slightly (and non-significantly) to the IQ-smoking association. Analysis of twin pairs discordant for IQ and smoking status displayed no evidence that non-shared factors contribute substantially to the association. The question of which shared environmental factors might explain the IQ-smoking association is an intriguing one for future research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal IQ, smoking, health behaviour, twins, Sweden, men, genetics, ISSN: 0277-9536

Referens: Werbart, A. (2009). Minding the gap between clinical practice and empirical research in psychoanalysis. Review of H. Kächele, J. Schachter, & H. Thomä, 'From psychoanalytic narrative to empirical single case research: Implications for psychoanalytic practice'. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 90(6), 1459-1466.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal case studies, psychoanalytic research, book review, ISSN: 0020-7578

Referens: Westerlund, J., Ek, U., Holmberg, K., Näswall, K., & Fernell, E. (2009). The Conners' 10-item scale: Findings in a total population of Swedish 10-11 year-old children. *Acta Paediatrica*, 98(5), 828-833.

Abstract: Aim: To present normative data for the Swedish version of the Conners' 10-item scale, to validate the scale by comparing children with and without attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), to explore the factor structure of this scale and to investigate behavioural characteristics and gender differences among 10- to 11-year-old children, as rated by parents and teachers respectively.

Methods: Parents and teachers rated 509 10- to 11-year-old children (261 boys and 248 girls) from a population-based cohort in a Swedish municipality.

Results: The Conners' 10-item scale discriminated very well between children with and without ADHD. Confirmatory factor analyses confirmed a two-dimensional structure of the scale with items measuring restless/impulsive behaviour in one factor and items measuring emotional lability in another. An ANOVA

revealed that parents and teachers reported different behavioural characteristics in boys as compared to girls.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Connors' 10-item scale, Swedish version, normative data, ADHD, ISSN: 0803-5253

Referens: [Westerlund, J., & Hansen, N. \(2009\). Validation of the Swedish Version of the NEO-PI-R: Correlations Between Self-Reports and College Peer Ratings. *Psychological Reports, 105*, 815-824.](#)

Abstract: The NEO-PI-R has been one of the standard tools for measuring the Five Factor Model. Validity tests of the Swedish version of the NEO-PI-R have previously been limited to factor analyses and to testing the inventory's congruent validity using Hogan's Personality Inventory and the Karolinska Scales of Personality. The aim of the present study was to further investigate the validity of the NEOPI-R. 53 pairs of volunteer college students who were peers (77 women, 29 men; M age = 27.3 yr., SD = 7) from the Department of Psychology at Stockholm University rated themselves both on the NEO-PI-R and on single statements taken from the NEO-PI-R Summary feedback sheet as well as rating their respective peers on a short version of the NEO-PI-R and on single statements taken from the NEO-PI-R Summary feedback sheet. The pattern of correlations indicated some support for the convergent and discriminant validity of the Swedish version of the NEO-PI-R.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal validation, NEO-PI-R, Swedish, Five Factor Model, ISSN: 0033-2941

Referens: [Vika, M., Skaret, E., Raadal, M., Öst, L.-G., & Kvale, G. \(2009\). One- vs. five-session treatment of intra-oral injection phobia: A randomized clinical study. *European Journal of Oral Sciences, 117*\(3\), 279-285.](#)

Abstract: The present study aimed at evaluating the effect of 1- vs. 5-session treatment of intra-oral injection phobia in 55 subjects fulfilling the DSM-IV criteria for specific phobia. The subjects were randomly assigned to 1- or 5-session Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) performed by dentists. Assessments included behavioural tests and self-reports instruments pre-, post- and at 1-yr follow-up. The following instruments were applied; Dental Anxiety Scale (DAS), Injection Phobia Scale-Anxiety and Mutilation Questionnaire. Mean avoidance duration of intra-oral injections before treatment was 7.0 yrs. The results showed that 80% of the subjects had received intra-oral injections with a regular dentist during the 1-yr follow-up. The only significant difference between the 1- or 5-session groups was that the 5-session group reported less anxiety as measured by DAS at post- and 1-yr follow-up. It was concluded that both conditions have a significant clinical impact on the intra-oral injection phobia, when performed by a dentist specially trained in CBT.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal injection phobia, brief treatment, cognitive behavior therapy, ISSN: 0909-8836

Referens: [von Eye, A., & Bergman, L.R. \(2009\). Person-orientation in person-situation research. *Journal of Research in Personality, 43*, 276-277.](#)

Abstract: The article focuses on two tenets of person-oriented research and their implications for the person-situation integration in personality psychology. The first tenet states that development and structure of behavior are person-specific and the second that dimensional identity may not exist across individuals, time, or space. It is claimed that, if these tenets are accepted, they have far reaching implications for research strategy and the interpretation of findings in personality research. Two examples are given where the tenability of these tenets becomes crucial and where the uncritical use of standard methodology is called into question.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal person orientation, person-situation research, person-specific, dimensional identity, ISSN: 0092-6566

Referens: [Wulff, C., Bergman, L.R., & Sverke, M. \(2009\). General mental ability and satisfaction with school and work: A longitudinal study from ages 13 to 48. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 30*\(4\), 398-408.](#)

Abstract: Available online 9 March 2009 Although it has been proposed that general mental ability (GMA) may affect the adjustment process, few studies have examined the relation of mental ability to individuals' sense of satisfaction with school and work. The present study investigated the importance of mental ability for school and job satisfaction, using a Swedish sample of 298 men and 399 women, followed longitudinally from the age of 13 to middle age (43 years for women, and 48 years for men). Mental ability had a weak positive correlation with school satisfaction at age 13 but not at age 16, whereas a tendency was found for a negative relation to job satisfaction at the age of 26. Adolescent levels of mental ability were associated with greater intrinsic job satisfaction in middle age for both sexes, and greater extrinsic job satisfaction for men. Longitudinal structural equation modeling indicated that the effects of general mental ability on school and job satisfaction were mediated by school and work achievement, respectively. The same model fit both sexes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal GMA, school satisfaction, school achievement, job satisfaction, work achievement, longitudinal, ISSN: 0193-3973

Referens: [Väfors Fritz, M., Rajaleid, K., Hemström, Ö., & af Klinteberg, B. \(2009\). Quality of Life – toward an understanding of individuals with psychopathic tendencies. *Personality and Mental Health, 3*\(3\), 183-192.](#)

Abstract: The objectives are to explore: (1) the association between psychopathy and self-rated quality of life; and (2) the possible role of childhood hyperactivity on the relationships between Psychopathy Checklist (PCL) scores and self-rated domains of Quality of Life (QoL). Male subjects with a history of criminality at age 11-14 years (n = 108) and matched controls (n = 59) from a Swedish longitudinal project were studied. Self-rated QoL domains of psychological health, family relationships and work satisfaction were dichotomized and used as dependent variables in calculations of odds ratios (ORs) with dichotomized PCL scores as the independent variable, as assessed at age 38-41. The results showed that for each of the three QoL domains, the proportion of individuals that reported dissatisfaction was significantly higher in both criminals and controls characterized by psychopathic tendencies (PT) compared with the groups with no psychopathic tendencies. Furthermore, the results revealed higher strata-specific risk of dissatisfaction among the PT individuals for two of the domains: psychological health (OR = 6.58) and work satisfaction (OR = 7.98). Childhood hyperactivity individuals were overrepresented in the PT group. However, hyperactivity did not confound the association between PCL and QoL. The results are discussed in the light of possible treatment implications.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychopathy, quality of life, ISSN: 1932-8621

Referens: Yourstone, J., Fazel, S., Lindholm, T., & Grann, M. (in press). Gender differences in diagnoses of mentally disordered offenders. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*.

Abstract: We retrospectively explored actual differences between female and male offenders in psychiatric diagnoses and medico-legal insanity decisions established via court-ordered forensic psychiatric evaluations in Sweden. Data on offenders (N = 4396) subjected to a court-ordered forensic psychiatric evaluation were obtained for the years 1992-2000. A significantly higher proportion of female offenders were given a diagnosis of personality disorders while male offenders had more often a diagnosis of alcohol and/or drug dependence or sexual disorders. There was an increased probability for violent women to be declared legally insane even after controlling for a number of potential confounders. This may reflect an underlying severity difference in psychiatric morbidity not accounted for by formal diagnostics. An alternative explanation may be that gender bias exists in the psychiatric evaluation process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal female offenders, legal insanity decisions, gender differences

Referens: Ögren, M.-L., & Sundin, E. (2009). Group supervision in psychotherapy. Main results from a Swedish project on psychotherapy supervision in a group format. *British Journal of Guidance and Counselling*, 37(2), 129-139.

Abstract: Psychotherapy supervision is considered crucial for psychotherapists in training on different levels. During the last decades, group supervision has been the most frequently used format of psychotherapy supervision in many countries. Nevertheless, until recently, very few studies had evaluated the small-group format for training of beginner psychotherapists and psychotherapy supervisors. This article aims to summarise and discuss main findings from a research project which used questionnaires to collect supervisee and supervisor reports about various issues of psychotherapy supervision in group. One such finding is that, in several studies, the group format contributed to an in-depth clinical experience. Also, both supervisors and supervisees reported that the working climate in their groups improved over time: a more flexible and collaborative style of interaction over time; the communication became more flexible, the group members took less rigid positions; and fewer dysfunctional subgroups were maintained. These results also suggested that strong efforts to establish close relationships in the group can limit group member involvement and hinder group development. A third finding suggested that there was no difference between supervisees and supervisors who worked with different psychotherapy orientations (psychodynamic, CBT) in terms of how they perceived that the group actually had been used as a didactic tool. In contrast, both supervisees and supervisors with a psychodynamic approach reported that more focus ideally should be on group process issues. Another study finding suggested that the organisational framework for psychotherapy supervision is of considerable importance for the learning process. This finding opens up a new area of research which needs to be explored in future studies. A conclusive discussion relates these findings to the general aim of this research, which is to identify and systematically examine issues of considerable clinical interest, and thus build bridges between academia and clinical practice. Recommendations for future research endeavours are also outlined.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal group supervision, group climate, training levels, psychotherapy orientation, supervisor style, organisational framework, ISSN: 0306-9885

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (2009). Inventing the wheel once more or learning from the history of psychotherapy research methodology: Reply to Gaudiano's comments on Öst's (2008) review. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 47, 1071-1073.

Abstract: Gaudiano's criticism (see record 2009-14887-001) of one part of my review of ACT outcome research (Öst, 2008) (see record 2008-03015-003) is refuted on all issues but one. It is clear that the average amount of grant support for the ACT-studies was smaller than that of CBT-studies, even if the proportion of studies having grant support was not lower. However, that fact should only influence 25% (2 out of 8) of the methodology variables on which ACT-studies had lower mean scores than CBT-studies. It is not acceptable that a relatively new treatment, such as ACT, should be evaluated by more lenient criteria than already established therapies like CBT. If proponents of a new treatment wish to claim that their therapy is empirically supported then they have to accept to be evaluated by the APA Task Force criteria. It is time that ACT researchers start using the current psychotherapy research methodology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive behavior therapy, ACT, psychotherapy research, ISSN: 0005-7967